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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Partly cloudy. Temp. 50-52. Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 50-52. Yesterday's temp. 48-50. LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 50-52. Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 50-52. Yesterday's temp. 48-50. CHANGING: Partly cloudy. Temp. 50-52. Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 50-52. Yesterday's temp. 48-50. NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 50-52. Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 50-52. Yesterday's temp. 48-50. ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2.

No. 27,770

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1972

Established 1887

Two Close Tests Won By Brandt

But His Support Is Seen Wavering

BOON, April 25 (AP)—Embattled Chancellor Willy Brandt won two close tests in parliament today as the opposition pressed its hunt for the three defectors they need to unseat him.

Mr. Brandt held his supporters together in two Bundestag committee votes, but speculation mounted that at least one more of his backers would prove wavering, only two days before the vote on an opposition no-confidence motion.

West German newspaper reports said that Social Democrat Guenther Mueller was the potential defector. On Sunday, Free Democrat Wilhelm Helms resigned from the Brandt coalition.

If the opposition Christian Democrats can get his vote and Mr. Mueller's, and lure away one more lawmaker, they will be in a position to get the 249 votes they need Thursday to bring down Mr. Brandt's government, in power since October, 1969.

Mr. Brandt's downfall could jeopardize chances for West German ratification of his nonaggression treaties with the Soviet Union and Poland and hurt the process of relaxation of East-West tensions. It was work chiefly in these areas that earned Mr. Brandt the 1971 Nobel Peace Prize.

In the tests of Mr. Brandt's ability to keep his supporters in line, his men followed Social Democratic party instructions and prevailed, 17 to 16, in a Foreign Affairs Committee vote to recommend ratification of the treaties. They also stuck together in the Legal Committee to back 13 to 12, in an opposition attempt to reopen hearings on the treaties.

After these preliminary skirmishes, the first major test of Mr. Brandt's power comes tomorrow in a debate on his domestic record.

If all the Bundestag's 496 lawmakers attend the session and vote with no abstentions, Mr. Brandt must rally all of his 249 supporters to get majority approval of his budget. The loss of one vote would mean a deadlock and kill the legislation.

If such a deadlock continued in later votes, it could bring down his government and lead to a general election.

Mr. Brandt's Social Democrats so far claim 223 votes in the Bundestag, the federal parliament's lower house. Their Free Democratic allies claim 26. That makes the bare minimum of 249 votes they need to stay in power.

The Christian Democrats now (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



SPACE WALKER—Astronaut Thomas K. Mattingly floating outside the Apollo-16 command module some 200,000 miles from earth as he retrieves film from two large lunar surface mapping cameras in service module. Photo sent by TV camera mounted in hatch.

Mattingly Walks in Space

Apollo-16 Speeding Back to Earth

SPACE CENTER, Houston, April 25 (UPI)—Apollo-16's astronauts escaped the dominance of the moon's gravity today and sped toward earth with a cargo of rocks that scientists think may include long-sought pieces of the primitive lunar crust.

Capt. John W. Young, Comdr. Thomas K. Mattingly and Lt. Col. Charles M. Duke showed the bright, gray-white moon receding behind them during an early-morning telecast. They were reported on target for a splashdown in the Pacific Ocean Thursday afternoon.

Capt. Young and Col. Duke walked on the moon, but today was Comdr. Mattingly's day.

He crawled out of the spacecraft about 30 minutes behind schedule for a 20-minute-long spacewalk to retrieve 6,500 feet of film from two mapping cameras in Casper's moon observatory. The delay was caused by longer-than-expected preparations for the spacewalk.

The three astronauts rocketed out of moon orbit at 0115 GMT and, with that critical maneuver behind them, reported their morale had shot up "a couple of hundred percent." They entered the pull of earth's gravity at 1436 GMT when they were 216,001 miles from earth, heading home at about 2,900 miles per hour.

"Till tell you, we can hardly wait," said Capt. Young, veteran commander of the mission that

went from near failure to success in five days.

The astronauts fired a brief burst from the spacecraft's small control rockets at 1620 GMT to refine their homeward course. Apollo-16 at the time was 43,000 miles from the moon, which Capt. Young called "at arm's distance."

Spaceflight meteorologists reported that weather in the landing area, 1,400 miles south of

Honolulu was expected to be satisfactory at splashdown time, 1944 GMT Thursday.

Col. Duke buoyed the hopes of geologists when he reported that the 245-pound collection of moon rocks stowed in the spacecraft did not seem to contain volcanic samples. Instead, the rocks appeared to be older, best-up specimens that could unlock some of the moon's remaining mysteries.

Crash of Copter Reveals GIs Directly Support Laos Units

By D.E. Ronk

VIENTIANE, Laos, April 25 (UPI)—U.S. Army officers and equipment have been operating in direct support of Laotian irregular forces in northern Laos for a number of months. The apparent violation of U.S. congressional prohibitions on such use of U.S. forces came to light today, U.S. spokesmen in Vientiane tentatively confirmed press reports that a U.S. Army Flying Crane helicopter piloted by two U.S. Army officers had crashed in previous days in the Long Cheng area, 80 miles north of Vientiane. The two pilots were reported to be seriously injured in the crash and flown to a U.S. military base in northern Thailand.

According to unconfirmed reports, one of the pilots died of his injuries.

Identity Not Given

U.S. spokesmen here were unable to positively identify the fliers as U.S. Army personnel, but said there is reason to believe so because such aircraft are normally operated in northern Laos by the Army rather than the Air Force. Specific information on the crash, including identities of the pilots, would have to come from their "parent" organization, either in Thailand or Vietnam, the spokesmen said.

The presence of Flying Cranes in Laos has never been denied by the U.S. spokesmen here. Their operations have frequently been observed by newsmen in Laos but without knowledge that they were U.S. Army-operated. The only U.S. Army presence in Laos acknowledged by the U.S. Embassy here in the past has been that of the normal, if bloated, military attaché contingent, believed to number about 100 men.

When questioned about the possibility that the presence of the soldiers could be in violation of the Cooper-Church amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act, U.S. spokesmen suggested that Cooper-Church did not cover such activities since they are a part of the air war in Laos. The cost of such operations, however, would be covered by budget appropriations to the Army, which are covered by Cooper-Church.

U.S. spokesmen suggest further that Army helicopter operations do not come within the meaning of U.S. ground combat forces in Laos since their operations are logistic, transporting material. There is no denial, however, that the Long Cheng area where the helicopter crashed is a combat zone, that the pilots were being paid combat allowances during their mission, or that they were carrying militarily useful cargo when they crashed.

At a White House news conference today, Mr. Kissinger described the talks as "frank and useful" and "satisfactory."

Mr. Kissinger said the President's trip to Moscow is still scheduled to begin May 22, as announced earlier. The White House and the Kremlin announced simultaneously at noon today that Mr. Kissinger had conferred with party chairman Leonid I. Brezhnev and Foreign Minister

Andrei A. Gromyko between April 20 and 24 in Moscow.

The official announcement said they discussed "important international problems as well as bilateral matters preparatory to the talks between President Nixon and Soviet leaders in May."

Mr. Kissinger flew to Moscow, accompanied by Soviet Ambassador Anatoly P. Dobrynin, on a U.S. military plane, arriving last Thursday and returning shortly after noon yesterday. He then went directly to Camp David, Md., to report to the President. They returned to the White House late last night.

White House spokesmen said repeatedly that Mr. Kissinger was spending the long weekend at Camp David with the President and other advisers.

When a reporter asked Mr. Kissinger today if he informed the Soviet leaders of decisions the President has made for the future—a reference to the statement on Vietnam the President has permitted for this week—the national security adviser replied in what clearly was an affirmative.

"Obviously," he replied, "one purpose of my going was to put before the Soviet leaders the considerations of the President on major international problems, as well as his thinking on the upcoming talks in Moscow."

The reply suggested that the Russians were fully informed not only on the President's thinking but at least in broad outline on his plans for the future.

It could not be learned whether any tangible agreements on Vietnam (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Thieu Orders Counter-Drive; Nixon Readies Report to U.S.

He Will Talk About War, Troop Levels

WASHINGTON, April 25 (UPI)—President Nixon will report to the American people on "troop levels in Vietnam" and on "the general situation" there in a radio-television address at 10 p.m. tomorrow night, the White House announced today.

The President made his decision late yesterday on the future of the troop-withdrawal program after conferring at Camp David with Henry A. Kissinger, who had just returned from Moscow, Press Secretary Ron Ziegler announced.

The decision also followed consultations with other senior advisers and came after consultations with, and the concurrence of, South Vietnam's President Nguyen Van Thieu, Ambassador to Vietnam Ellsworth Bunker, Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, the American commander in Vietnam, and Ambassador William C. Porter, the American negotiator in Paris, Mr. Ziegler reported.

On Jan. 13, the President announced that he was withdrawing an additional 70,000 American troops and that the troop ceiling on May 1 would be down to 69,000. Mr. Ziegler said that figure would be met.

In making the announcement, Mr. Ziegler referred to "troop levels" rather than "troop withdrawals," but he cautioned against drawing conclusions prior to the President's announcement.

The President worked on his speech yesterday with Mr. Kissinger and conferred by telephone with Secretary of State William P. Rogers and Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird, Mr. Ziegler said.

Aides at the weekend talks included domestic adviser John D. Ehrlichman and Robert Haldean, White House chief of staff.

Protests Subsided

Antiwar protests across the nation appeared to be subsiding meanwhile.

There were only a handful of demonstrations yesterday, and only two of them—at San Jose City and the University of Wisconsin at Madison—attracted more than 1,000 persons.

Several of the other demonstrations provoked some violence, but nothing like the 1970 upheaval on the nation's campuses. Leaders of the Student Mobilization Committee and the National Peace Action Coalition had said that the demonstrations would continue until U.S. involvement ended.

National Guard troops on duty for a week at the University of Maryland campus in College Park were scheduled to pull out today. The campus has been quiet for the last three days, and no activities were planned for today.

Anti-U.S. March in Oslo

OSLO, April 25 (AP)—About 5,000 people marched outside the American Embassy in Oslo last night in a demonstration against U.S. policy in Indochina. There were no incidents.



STILL THERE—South Vietnamese forces southwest of An Loc, still trying to reach the city that has been under North Vietnamese attack for nearly three weeks.

Returns, Reports to Nixon

Kissinger Made Secret 4-Day Trip to Moscow

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, April 25 (UPI)—Presidential assistant Henry A. Kissinger has returned to Washington after spending four days in Moscow conferring on Vietnam and other world issues with high Soviet officials.

At a White House news conference today, Mr. Kissinger described the talks as "frank and useful" and "satisfactory."

Mr. Kissinger said the President's trip to Moscow is still scheduled to begin May 22, as announced earlier. The White House and the Kremlin announced simultaneously at noon today that Mr. Kissinger had conferred with party chairman Leonid I. Brezhnev and Foreign Minister

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Henry A. Kissinger

2,000 Saigon Troops Are Surrounded

SAIGON, April 25 (AP)—Hard-pressed South Vietnamese troops were reported today to have been ordered by President Nguyen Van Thieu to take back Central Highlands positions lost to Communist attacks.

Mr. Thieu gave the order for the recapture of Tan Canh, an army division forward headquarters, and Dak To, which were lost yesterday as tangled North Vietnamese forces rolled toward Kontum. South Vietnamese sources said.

While attention centered on the growing threat to Kontum, a city of some 30,000 already swollen by streams of refugees, Mr. Peter Arnett reported that South Korean troops finally recaptured a key hill dominating the blocked An Khe highway pass after three days of close-quarter fighting.

The An Khe Pass on vital Highway 19 was still blocked, however, and at best it was believed three more days of bitter fighting would be required to clear it.

Highway 19 runs from South Vietnam's coastal strip of areas to government positions and population centers of the Highlands, near the junction of South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos.

[New York Times correspondent Craig R. Whitely reported that American military officers said that North Vietnamese forces had trapped 2,000 to 3,000 government paratroopers and rangers at Ben Het, northwest of Kontum, and were pressing 5,000 others retreating toward Kontum. The North Vietnamese appeared to be making gains toward cutting South Vietnam in two through Kontum and Binh Dinh Provinces to the coast, the sources said.]

[The Communist radio called upon its forces in the western Highlands to "hit hard at enemy base camps in the city" of Kontum and "move forward, pursue and close in on enemy remnants and not allow them to flee from the Kontum area."

"I don't think we've seen even the beginning of the number of tanks the North Vietnamese have in that area," one military officer in Saigon said, "and I think the enemy is going to Kontum. They've disrupted the 23d Division's activities; I don't think the government is going to send reinforcements up, and the next thing to do is take the provincial capital. If they can take Kontum they will have a corridor that cuts the country in half."

[Field reports said that perhaps 10,000 civilians were fleeing from Kontum south toward Pleiku today.]

[An attack today by an estimated 300 North Vietnamese soldiers only 24 miles northwest of Saigon added to fears that the North Vietnamese may be planning to open another major drive toward Saigon—a possibility that prompted the government to shift thousands of marines and paratroopers back to Saigon from the other fronts farther north last weekend.]

Ten Americans were reported (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Barzel Reportedly Opposed Making Challenge to Brandt

By David Binder

BOON, April 25 (NYT)—Highly placed conservative sources disclosed today that Rainer C. Barzel, the parliamentary opposition leader, was pushed against his own judgment to challenge Willy Brandt for the chancellorship in a Bundestag vote on Thursday.

The sources, intimates of the 47-year-old Mr. Barzel, said a group of his rivals led by Helmut Kohl, governor of Rhineland-Palatinate, had gathered forces to compel the floor leader to make the bid.

Mr. Kohl, who had opposed Mr. Barzel for leadership of the Christian Democratic Union last autumn, started the action yesterday morning in a session of the nine-member party presidium.

Mr. Kohl argued that the party's victory Sunday, with 53 percent of the vote in the Baden-Wuerttemberg state election, and

the defection of the Free Democratic deputy, Wilhelm Helms, from the Bonn government coalition imposed "added responsibilities" on the opposition.

He demanded that the union and its Bavarian sister party, the Christian Social Union, try to topple Mr. Brandt on a no-confidence vote, with Mr. Barzel seeking to become chancellor.

The sources described Mr. Kohl's tactic as "shoving Barzel against a rusty knife," explaining that "everyone knows Barzel cannot get the 249 votes necessary to supplant Brandt."

Mr. Barzel reportedly objected vigorously to Mr. Kohl's initial demand, claiming that it would lead to a dangerous "polarization" of political forces in this country.

But Mr. Barzel was overruled by the presidium and again in the 32-member executive board of the two allied union parties. In the second session, Franz Josef Strauss, chairman of the Bavarian party, swung his full weight behind Mr. Kohl.

Pleas of more cautious-minded conservatives such as Gerhard Stoltenberg, governor of Schleswig-Holstein, went unheeded. Mr. Stoltenberg is said to have cried out in one session, "For God's sake, what are you doing?"

Finally, a two-hour evening session of the 246-member parliamentary delegation of the union parties ignored Mr. Barzel's reservations and voted overwhelmingly for the no-confidence test.

The sources reported that during the evening session, two labor-oriented Christian Democratic deputies, Josef Mick from Cologne and Gerhard Orgass from Hamburg, spoke out against the move. Mr. Mick left the room before the final vote.

Clinging Mr. Mick and others, an opposition source said: "I assume that not all CDU-CSU deputies will vote for Barzel."

Laborites Pick Edward Short to Succeed Jenkins

LONDON, April 25 (Reuters)—Edward Short, a moderate supporter of British entry into the European Economic Community, tonight was elected deputy leader of the opposition Labor party.

He won 145 votes in a straight ballot against Michael Foot, a veteran leftwinger who opposes British entry. Mr. Foot collected 115 votes.

Mr. Short, 39, a former schoolmaster, succeeds Roy Jenkins, who resigned as deputy leader April 10 in a protest against apparently stiffening party policy against British entry into the Common Market. Seven other prominent party men resigned with him from Labor's shadow cabinet.

Memo Prepared in 1969 for Nixon Shows U.S. Agencies Divided on War

By Murrey Marder

WASHINGTON, April 25 (UPI)—President Richard Nixon received "profoundly different" judgments from key government agencies at the start of his administration concerning the state of the war in Vietnam, the consequences of a Communist takeover and the actions he might take.

This is disclosed in the summary of a survey ordered by the President on Jan. 31, 1969, the day after his inauguration. The study was National Security Study Memorandum No. 1, assembled by the National Security Council staff headed by presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger.

Many of the conclusions and recommendations in it have been altered or overtaken by events in the intervening three years—including troop withdrawals from South Vietnam and international shifts of position by China and the Soviet Union in their relationships with the United States.

But some of the findings shed light on actions now unfolding, such as the current Communist offensive and the renewed U.S. bombing of North Vietnam's heartland.

One of the most striking disclosures in the study is the evidence it contains of great

A U.S. government study of the Vietnam war—ordered by President Richard Nixon on Jan. 31, 1969, just after he took office—is being circulated here and has come into the possession of several reporters and publications, including The Washington Post.

The unpublished report was put together under the direction of presidential aide Henry A. Kissinger.

It was designed to help lay out policy alternatives in Vietnam for the new Nixon administration. It was completed in February, 1969.

Titled "Responses to National Security Study Memorandum 1," the document concentrates on the political and military situation in North and South Vietnam.

Although different government agencies making evaluations all responded differently to the basic questions posed, the document in general concludes that while bombing had a substantial impact it was not playing a decisive role in the war.

Sen. Mike Gravel, Democrat of Alaska, attempted Tuesday to insert the National Security Council study into the Congressional Record in order to make it privileged—material in the Record cannot be classified—and thus preclude the possibility of government action against those publishing or disseminating the document. Sen. Gravel asked for unanimous consent at a Senate session, but was blocked by acting Republican leader Robert F. Griffin of Michigan.

Sen. Gravel argued that the document contained no military

information that would jeopardize the safety of the United States. Sen. Griffin said it would be "very unfortunate if the senator took it on himself to be the sole judge... of highly sensitive papers."

A State Department spokesman said Tuesday that the U.S. bombing tactics in 1969 took place under different circumstances than the current air war and analyses of the two are not comparable.

Spokesman Charles W. Bray said it is "not a fair or accurate criticism" to say that President Nixon has reconstituted a policy proved to have been wrong by the 1969 National Security Council memorandum.

He said the current North Vietnamese offensive has provided targets more accessible to

American combat planes because the current drive involves conventional tactics and sophisticated logistic and supply systems.

Reports of the existence of a "Kissinger study"—called "NSSM-1" for short—began to circulate on Capitol Hill last week. The study was quoted by columnist Jack Anderson in newspapers Monday. A discussion of the document, along with several purported excerpts, also appeared in the issue of Newsweek magazine published Monday and a brief report of the Newsweek account appeared in yesterday's editions of The International Herald Tribune.

This article, by Murrey Marder of The Washington Post, gives the highlights of "NSSM-1."

These are some of the major disclosures in the summary:

• "Sound analysis" of the effectiveness of American B-52 bomber strikes against enemy forces was rated "impossible" to achieve. But "the consensus is that some strikes are very effective, some clearly wasted, and a majority with indeterminate outcome."

• B-52s had been used against targets in South Vietnam during the Johnson administration; they are currently being used for the first time against the heartland of North Vietnam, and under a different strategic rationale.

• In early 1969, the optimists concluded that on the basis of programs then in existence it would take "3.5 years" more to pacify the remaining contested and Viet Cong-controlled population of South Vietnam. The pessimists estimated that it would take "13.4 years" more to achieve that goal.

• In "sharp debate" over the validity of the "domino theory" on the consequences of a Communist takeover in Vietnam, military strategists generally accepted that principle. But most civilian experts concluded that while Cambodia and Laos might be endangered fairly quickly, the loss of Vietnam "would not necessarily unhinge the rest of Asia."

• On Soviet and Chinese military aid to North Vietnam, the Joint Chiefs and the U.S. military command in Saigon said that "it all imports by sea were denied and land routes through Laos and Cambodia attacked vigorously." North Vietnam (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the U.S. military command in Vietnam, the commander in chief of Pacific forces and the American Embassy in Vietnam, headed by Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker.

Often conflicting with the judgment of those advisers was a second group, composed of the Office of the Secretary of De-

fense, the State Department and the Central Intelligence Agency. These are some of the major disclosures in the summary:

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Clifford, Goldberg Back Bill On Veto of Executive Accords

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, April 25 (UPI).—Former Secretary of Defense Mark Clifford and former Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg yesterday strongly endorsed a bill giving Congress veto power over international executive agreements concluded by the President.

Nixon's Staff Numbers 2,206

WASHINGTON, April 25 (UPI).—The personal White House staff, under President Nixon, has grown at twice the rate that it did under Lyndon B. Johnson and "many high-level policy employees" now fill undefined positions traditionally given to housekeeping workers, a congressional report said yesterday.

The report said that the staff totalled 1,403 in 1955; 1,576 in 1968 and an estimated 2,206 this year.

Under Mr. Johnson, who took office in November, 1963, the report said, the staff increased 12 percent. Since the start of the Nixon administration in January, 1969, the growth was said to be 24 percent.

Tupamaros Free Speaker of House Day After Kidnap

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, April 25 (Reuters).—Tupamaros guerrillas today released their latest victim—the opposition leader and speaker of the Uruguayan Chamber of Deputies, Hector Gutierrez Ruiz, after holding him a little more than 24 hours, his family said.

Earlier today, there had been speculation that the 43-year-old politician might have gone into captivity of his own free will to meet another captive of the Tupamaros. His family had denied that he had been kidnapped and said he had gone off on a trip.

But shortly before Mr. Gutierrez was released today, the Tupamaros issued a statement saying that they had kidnapped him and that they would not hold him long.

They wanted him so that he could question a police official whom the Tupamaros have been holding since February, the statement said.

The Tupamaros allege that the official, Nelson Barrios, has admitted having belonged to a clandestine anti-guerrilla police death squad.

Ford Recalls 36,000 Autos

DETROIT, April 25 (AP).—A second major recall program, involving 36,000 of its 1972 Montego and Ford Torino, is announced today by Ford Motor Co.

Ford, which issued the first call April 17, said that under a combined program it will place free of charge rear axles, springs and bearing plates on the 1972 Montego and Torino built up to last week.

Ford released no cost figures for the recall but industry sources said it would total about \$20 million, making it the second most expensive recall program in automotive history. General Motors currently is conducting a recall engine mounts on some Chevrolet lines, with an estimated cost tag of \$35 million.

French Collision Kills 12

PARIS, April 25 (UPI).—At least 12 persons, mostly young women, were killed yesterday when a panel truck rolled over a heavy transport truck between Varades and Annecy in western France. Two passengers in the panel truck were seriously injured.

chairman of the Senate subcommittee on the Separation of Powers, opened hearings on the bill with the assertion that Presidents are increasingly using executive agreements in place of treaties to conclude major international undertakings because such agreements don't require congressional approval. Treaties, on the other hand, require a two-thirds Senate vote to become effective.

Asserting that executive agreements had always been intended only for minor matters, Sen. Ervin called their increasing use a signal of presidential desire to "circumvent the treaty-making provisions of the Constitution" and to "usurp legislative power both in the domestic and foreign affairs arena."

"As recently as 1930," said Sen. Ervin, "the United States concluded 25 treaties and only nine executive agreements. In contrast, in 1968 the United States concluded 16 treaties and 286 executive agreements, and by Jan. 1, 1972, the United States had a total of 947 treaties and 4,359 executive agreements."

Sweeping Language

Mr. Goldberg, a former secretary of labor and ambassador to the United Nations as well as Supreme Court justice, used language almost as sweeping in endorsing the Ervin bill, which would allow Congress to veto any executive agreement by a negative vote of both chambers within 60 days of its submission to Congress.

Mr. Goldberg said the nation is approaching a "constitutional crisis in the relations between the executive and Congress" because of executive assertions of power to act independently which are threatening to disrupt the system of checks and balances. He said these assertions involve not only the treaty powers, but also the war powers.

Mr. Clifford was far less sweeping in his comments on misuse of executive agreements, saying that he saw no "important legal distinction" between a treaty and an executive agreement, and emphasizing "my own belief in a strong presidency."

Practical Disadvantages

He said concluding international executive agreements which aren't subject to congressional review and disapproval carries two practical disadvantages: It leads to excessive secrecy in policy-making, and it can lead to implied military commitments to other nations even though such commitments cannot really be considered valid without congressional sanction.

Mr. Clifford proposed changing the wording of the bill to make it clear that congressional veto power should not apply on areas where the Constitution clearly gives the President power to act alone. Recognition of a foreign government, settlement of claims and cessation of hostilities were examples he cited.

'Vegas' Hotels Get Extortion Threat

LAS VEGAS, Nev., April 25 (UPI).—Owners of nearly two dozen Las Vegas hotels and gambling casinos yesterday received identical letters which threatened that the resorts would be blown up unless a \$2 million payoff was delivered.

The time and place of the payoffs were not spelled out in the typewritten communication. Presumably another contact will follow, a hotelman said. The letters were mailed Sunday and carried a Texas postmark.

The sender indicated in the letters that the \$2 million could be paid jointly or by an individual hotel, just as long as it was paid.



ANOTHER KENNEDY CAMPAIGN—Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D., accompanied by Kathleen Kennedy, eldest daughter of the late Sen. Robert Kennedy, signing autographs in Harrisburg in quest for votes and delegates in Pennsylvania vote yesterday.

Most Davis-Jackson Letters Are Barred From Her Trial

By Leroy F. Aarons

SAN JOSE, Calif., April 25 (UPI).—The intimate yearnings and philosophical viewpoints that Angela Davis sought to confide to the late George Jackson became a public matter today, but the jury hearing her case was denied access to an 18-page document which the prosecution said was vital to its case.

Superior Court Judge Richard Aronson allowed three letters from Miss Davis to Jackson, written in June and July of 1970, to be read to the jury. But he barred without prejudice, an 18-page communication found in Jackson's San Quentin Prison cell after he was killed last August in an alleged escape attempt. Judge Aronson also refused to admit testimony from a guard about a jailhouse meeting between Miss Davis and Jackson in July, 1971.

Assistant Attorney General Albert W. Harris had insisted that the 18-page document was relevant to the prosecution's position that Miss Davis conspired in the Aug. 7, 1970, shoot-out at Marin County Courthouse out of a passion-inspired obsession to obtain the freedom of Jackson.

"Willingness to Use Violence" That document, Mr. Harris said, showed "over and over again a willingness to use violence to help George Jackson." But Judge Aronson ruled that the document—composed a full year after the Marin County incident—contains "much that is totally irrelevant to the issues before the court and jury."

"It would appear to be a herculean task," he went on, "to excise the inadmissible and irrelevant material."

"The court is equally satisfied that, if the entire document were allowed to be received in evidence, it would entail undue consumption of time and create substantial danger of undue prejudice and tend to confuse the issues and possibly mislead the jury."

The deletion of the 18-page

communication and the guard's testimony was clearly a body blow to the prosecution's case, which rests heavily on persuading the jury of Miss Davis's violent and passionate motive and state of mind.

The three letters that were admitted make occasional reference to violence, and clearly establish Miss Davis's romantic feelings for Jackson.

Taken as a whole, they emerge as a rambling, highly philosophical chronicle of Miss Davis's devotion to both an individual and a cause. The defense, while it opposed their entry for the record, went to lengths to print full texts of the letters for the press.

EEC to End Border Check Of Green Card

LUXEMBOURG, April 25 (AP).—Common Market foreign ministers agreed today to abolish border checks within six months of the Green Card, the insurance guarantee that is most often asked of frontier-crossing motorists.

The decision could mean a speeding up of international traffic, since police and customs officials are not usually interested in seeing anything else.

The agreement also means that all six member countries recognize the liability insurance issued in any of them. Italy was the last to accept this.

Britain has asked for 18 months to abolish the Green Card check, so that insurance companies can change policies issued for a full year.

Chinese Table Tennis Team Turns Tourist in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, April 25 (UPI).—The visiting table-tennis players from China packed away their paddles for the last time today and acted like ordinary tourists after defeating the U.S. team, 7-3, last night in their final exhibition match.

On a tour for the visitors today was a bus tour of Los Angeles harbor, a visit to Marineland of the Pacific, which is a museum of oceanology, and a reception at an art gallery featuring an exhibition of contemporary American art.

Tomorrow the team will visit Disneyland before flying to San Francisco for the last stop on their U.S. tour.

More than 15,000 persons crowded here yesterday on a tour of California at Los Angeles for the match.

Demonstration Outside Outside, 75 to 100 persons demonstrated, including a man in an Uncle Sam suit on stilts who shouted through a megaphone for the Chinese to "defect and be free."

Also among the demonstrators was the Rev. Carl McIntire, the Fundamentalist minister who last fall sponsored a similar table-tennis tour by the Nationalist Chinese team.

The red flag of China was on sale for a quarter, and the sayings of Chairman Mao Tse-tung were sold by hawkers outside the arena.

When the party of 28 Chinese arrived here yesterday on a flight from Memphis, Chuang Tse-tung, head of the delegation, told a welcoming committee that the group was "happy to be in Los Angeles, the closest city to China."

Visit Movie Studio The group visited Universal Studios in North Hollywood yesterday and met Raymond Burr, star of the television detective series "Knots Landing," who lived in China as a child.

Among other celebrities on the Universal receiving line were Alfred Hitchcock, George Peppard, Edgar Bergen and David Hartman.

U.S., Russia Plan Model of Space Device Compatible System For Docking Craft

SPACE CENTER, Houston, April 25 (AP).—American and Soviet experts have agreed to build a model of a docking system as a forerunner to a possible U.S.-Russian joint manned space flight in 1975.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration disclosed this decision yesterday in announcing that working groups of the two nations have approved a second set of reports on studies of compatible rendezvous and docking systems.

The working groups of NASA and the Soviet Academy of Sciences met in Moscow from Nov. 29 to Dec. 6. Their first meeting was last June in Houston's Manned Spacecraft Center.

NASA emphasized that no decision has been made on a joint flight. Officials said development of compatible systems would permit a space rescue mission to be mounted by either country and could lead to the linkup of American and Soviet craft for scientific experiments.

Christopher C. Kraft Jr., director of the Manned Spacecraft Center, said recently that such a flight could be conducted in 1975. It would involve the docking of an Apollo spacecraft with a Soviet Salyut space station.

The report presented results of three working groups. Working Group 1 substantially completed general documentation on life-support systems, coordinate systems and restraints on spacecraft configuration.

Working Group 2 listed guidance and control systems and on-board equipment of U.S. and Russian spacecraft which would need to be compatible.

Working Group 3 agreed on the diameter of the tunnel through which astronauts and components would pass. It was decided to create a model of the docking system so that size, weight and other parameters can be verified early in the development stage.

Austrian Pair With Hostage Are Recaptured

GRAZ, Austria, April 25 (AP).—Two escaped convicts were recaptured today when police tricked them into believing that their demand for free passage had been granted.

After two and a half hours of bargaining with the convicts, who held a woman hostage, police officials told Hermann Fidl, 28, and Peter Plattner, 31, that an escape car they had demanded was ready. When the pair left their car to change over to the purported escape car, they were overpowered by police.

No shots were fired during the recapture and the hostage, Mrs. Berta Mueller of Graz, was unharmed. She was the second hostage taken by the convicts. They had earlier seized a panel truck whose driver, storekeeper Kurt Kleinsch, leaped to safety at a traffic light.

Prison officials described Fidl, who was serving a life sentence for killing a gasoline station attendant seven years ago, as a "cold-blooded killer who would stop at nothing." Plattner was serving 12 years for murdering a clerk in a bank raid.

The two men escaped from prison at Karau, near Graz, yesterday, by sawing through the bars of their cell window, officials said.

Gunmen Snatch 31 Paintings in Paris Apartment

PARIS, April 25 (UPI).—In a scene out of a detective movie, a dozen persons were quietly playing bridge in the apartment of millionaire businessman Albert Lespinasse last night when three masked bandits burst in and stole 31 paintings, including a Renoir.

The thieves, brandishing pistols, forced the bridge players to lie on the carpet and give the bandits their jewelry and money, police said today.

The concierge of the building, Marcel Gram, 51, told newsmen that the bandits walked into the building disguised as delivery men and while Mr. Gram watched, loaded cartons of paintings into two cars and sped off.

Mr. Lespinasse, president of the Banania foods firm, declined comment on the value of the 31 paintings.

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Nominee's Involvement Again Questioned Told Kleindienst of ITT View, Flanigan Informs Senate Unit

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, April 25 (UPI).—Presidential aide Peter M. Flanigan informed the Senate Judiciary Committee yesterday that he had told Richard G. Kleindienst that the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. had found an anti-trust settlement proposed by the Justice Department to be unacceptable.

Mr. Flanigan also said in a statement supplied to the committee that Mr. Kleindienst, then deputy attorney general, was present in the office of Richard W. McLaren, then chief of the Justice Department's Anti-Trust Division, when a financial report was submitted that led to the out-of-court settlement of three anti-trust suits against ITT.

To aides of Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., the Flanigan statements, supplied in answer to questions submitted by the committee, raised further questions about how deeply Mr. Kleindienst was involved in the settlement of the anti-trust cases as well as about his earlier testimony before the Judiciary Committee.

Not Directly Involved

Throughout his testimony before the Judiciary Committee, Mr. Kleindienst, nominated by President Nixon to be attorney general, has maintained that he was not directly involved in the ITT case and that the settlement was worked out by Mr. McLaren. He also maintained that he had no contact with the White House about the case.

At one point, under questioning by Sen. Kennedy, Mr. Kleindienst said he was aware that Mr. Flanigan had asked Richard J. Ramo, a New York financial consultant, to analyze ITT's financial situation if the anti-trust suits were pressed and that he "also was aware" of it when the Ramo report was submitted to Mr. McLaren. Mr. Kleindienst went on to say, "I had no conversation with Flanigan, though."

Mr. Flanigan, who testified before the committee last Thursday, said he was asked to write a two-page letter answering written questions submitted by the committee on some points that he refused on grounds of executive privilege to discuss in his public testimony.

Informed Kleindienst

In his letter, Mr. Flanigan disclosed that shortly before the anti-trust suits were settled, he had informed Mr. Kleindienst that ITT found the settlement proposed by the Justice Department too tough and would fight it in the courts.

Mr. Flanigan said that the ITT viewpoint had come up "in a collateral manner" when Felix G. Rohatyn, an ITT director, visited.

McGraw-Hill Suit Seeks \$940,000 From Suskind

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP).—McGraw-Hill Inc. instituted another suit today in its effort to recover the money it advanced for the hoax autobiography of Howard R. Hughes.

The publisher filed suit in State Supreme Court in Manhattan against Richard Suskind, alleging that Suskind conspired with Clifford Irving and Irving's wife, Edith Sommer Irving, to defraud the publishing firm.

Earlier this month, McGraw-Hill sued the Irvings for \$768,000 as the amount it had advanced to Irving.

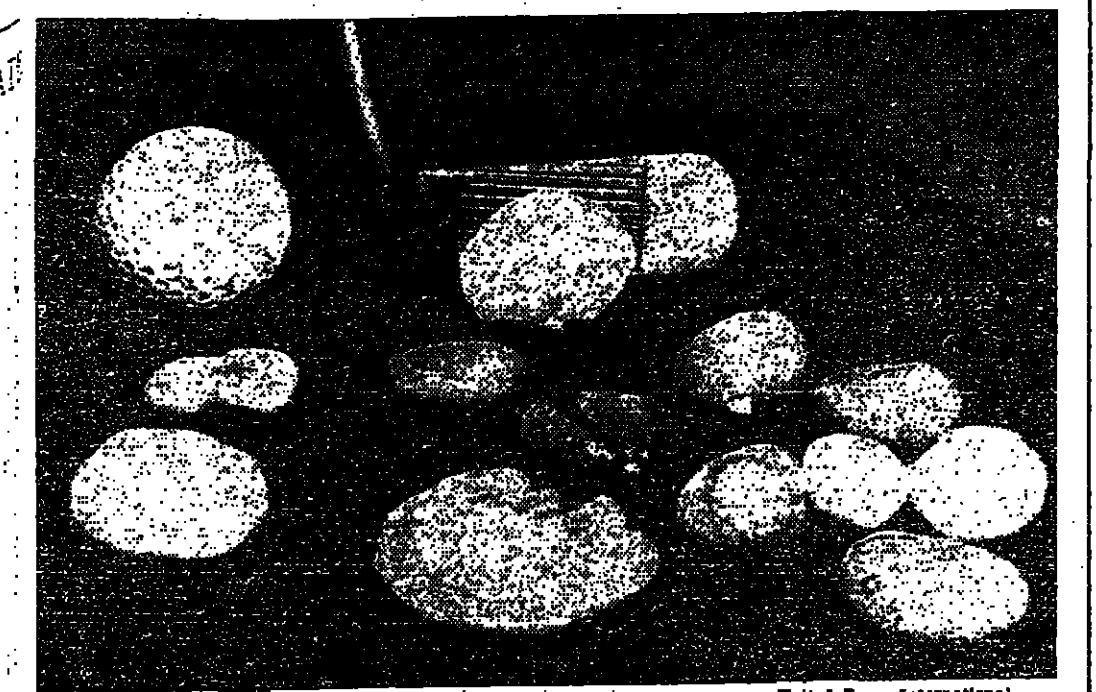
Today, in its suit against Suskind, McGraw-Hill sued for \$940,000 which represents the monies advanced to the Irvings plus \$174,000 in other disbursements. In an action yesterday, Mrs. Irving's extradition hearing on Swiss charges in connection with the bogus autobiography was postponed until June 21, five days after the scheduled sentencing of the Irvings on charges of grand larceny and conspiracy.

New Iran Earth Tremors

TEHRAN, April 25 (Reuters).—Two earth tremors today rocked the Qazvin and Karmin regions in Southern Iran, where two weeks ago some 5,000 persons were killed and 60 villages destroyed in a violent earthquake. There was no report today of damage or casualties.

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AND THEY WERE!—"The hail was as big as golf balls" is a tired old expression that's rarely ever true. But sometimes these things do happen. Recently, a man in New Glarus, Wis., picked up those huge hailstones (above) right after a five-minute storm and said he found the smaller ones about 12 hours later. It certainly will be interesting to see what he'll do if and when it "rains cats and dogs."

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Taiwan Quake Toll 5
TAIPEI, April 25 (AP).—The death toll in an earthquake which struck northeastern Taiwan yesterday rose to five when three more deaths were reported today.

Almost Irrelevant

Sen. Kennedy asserts that the "conflicting statements" of White House aide Peter Flanagan and Attorney General-designate Richard Kleindienst require that both of them return and testify fully before the Senate Judiciary Committee. The actual contradiction—Mr. Kleindienst testified he had not discussed the ITT case with Mr. Flanagan; the latter says he informed Mr. Kleindienst of ITT objections to a proposed settlement of anti-trust proceedings against ITT, and was told in reply that the matter was in the hands of Richard McLaren—might be explained away. But the six weeks of hearings before the Judiciary Committee have been so full of confusions and contradictions that it is hardly surprising Sen. Kennedy should try to revive them for some clarification.

The points at issue before the committee are important enough. Whether or not ITT was able to influence the decisions of a Republican administration by a contribution to the Republican National Convention has significant political implications. Whether or not Mr. Kleindienst was personally involved has a bearing on his qualifications to be attorney general. Neither of these charges has been proved, nor clearly disproved. But it was in the nature of the Judiciary Committee hearings that the emphasis should be on the "who"—individual or collective—in the case, rather than on a vital "what." The actual settlement reached between the Justice Department and ITT and its relationship to the whole matter of the conglomerate in American business.

To be sure, the "who" is not wholly irrelevant to this basic issue. If ITT was powerful enough to influence the administra-

tion in its favor, that implies that ITT is too powerful, or the administration too lenient to big business. But whether or not the settlement favored ITT depends very largely on the status of conglomerates generally, and of bigness generally, under the laws.

The settlement out of court avoided a judicial decision on this matter. It has been argued in behalf of the agreement that the courts might well have decided in the corporation's favor, in which case ITT would have been bigger and more powerful than it is today. And the fundamental problem is that the question of business size, and of conglomeration in general, is probably not something that could be usefully disputed in the courts, under existing laws.

There is a very widespread uneasiness in the United States—indeed, in the world at large—about the growth of American corporate strength and its diffusion through so many industries by way of the conglomerate method. But at what precise point does the threat of bigness, in terms of power, outweigh the utility of bigness, in terms of efficient production? And is size, acquired through the absorption of many medium-sized enterprises in many different fields, any less threatening than the size that dominates a single market?

These are questions basic to the existence of a relatively free economy in a relatively free government. Some aspects of them were illuminated by the Kleindienst hearings. But most of the glut of asseverations, denials and conflicts of testimony were almost irrelevant to this fundamental point, and Sen. Kennedy's attempt to revive the hearings does not promise much more.

High Stakes in Bonn

The related causes of Western European unity and East-West détente in Europe sustained setbacks over the weekend in voting in West Germany and France. By far the more serious result was the solid victory of the Christian Democratic Union in the Baden-Württemberg state election, which left in acute danger both Chancellor Brandt's West German government and the friendship treaties it had negotiated with the Soviet Union and Poland.

President Pompidou failed to get the massive French vote he had demanded for enlarging the European Common Market with the admission of Britain, Ireland, Denmark and Norway. The expansion was approved, two to one, but the turnout was the lightest for many years. The result seems, however, to have been more of a rebuke to Mr. Pompidou, accused of trying to use the referendum for a personal political victory, than an expression of hostility toward European community enlargement.

In West Germany, the Christian Democratic victory in Baden-Württemberg had immediate impact on federal politics and reverberated throughout Europe and beyond. It was accompanied by the desertion of a Bundestag deputy from the Free Democratic party, junior partner in Mr. Brandt's coalition, reducing the government strength to exactly the 249 votes it might need to ratify the treaties with Moscow and Warsaw. The Baden-Württemberg result could tempt other Free and Social Democrats who are opposed to the treaties to defect.

The Christian Democrats promptly an-

nounced their intention of forcing a vote of no confidence in the government during a Bundestag debate on the budget. The motion will probably be rejected; but, if it carries, the government will fall and the treaties along with it. Rainer Barzel, leader of the CDU, would then replace Mr. Brandt as chancellor and the Federal Republic would be plunged into the worst crisis of its 23-year history.

If the government survives the confidence vote, its next crucial test will come in a direct Bundestag vote on the treaties May 4. With the Baden-Württemberg victory, however, the Christian Democrats retain their one-vote majority in the Bundestag, the upper house of parliament. This gives them the power, if they choose to exercise it, to force another Bundestag roll-call vote on the treaties in June with an absolute majority required for ratification.

The importance of these West German maneuvers can hardly be exaggerated. Moscow demands Bonn's ratification of the treaties before it will implement the Berlin agreement it concluded last year with the United States, Britain and France. The NATO allies, in turn, will not attend the European security conference long sought by Moscow until the Berlin agreement, with its safeguards for the security of West Berlin, is fully activated.

Far more than the fate of Willy Brandt and his efforts to transform relations with Eastern Europe will thus be riding on actions of West Germany's parliament over the next crucial weeks.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Setback for Brandt

In West Germany Mr. Brandt's government has suffered a setback in the Baden-Württemberg election. The Social Democrats' failure to defeat the ruling Christian Democrats will clearly make it more difficult for the Bonn government to secure the ratification of the nonaggression treaties with the Soviet Union and Poland, and defections by the Free Democrat members of the governing coalition could endanger the government's continued existence.

—From the Financial Times (London).

Russia, U.S. and Vietnam

North Vietnam's offensive, carried out with the backing of Soviet tanks, artillery and missiles, drew a reaction of heavy strikes by U.S. air units. The appearance of B-52s over Haiphong triggered an outcry from all those Western media that have apparently made it their vocation to press for a pure policy of appeasement in Vietnam. They not only point to the seeming lack of

effectiveness of bombing raids on North Vietnam during President Johnson's term of office, they also see a threat to "détente" in general.

But if American officials were to react to the North Vietnamese-Soviet incursion with passivity they would be violating all experience gained in dealing with the Communists in Eurasia, whether as opponents in combat or negotiating partners. In all previous confrontations, the Communists have shown respect only for power and a determination equal to their own, not for goodwill and conciliation.

Moreover, in order to maintain his position of leadership, Brezhnev is at least as dependent on American development aid as Nixon is on "favorable" signs from Moscow in his current election campaign. It is, of course, the sorely tried people of both Vietnams who are most directly affected. This time, even more than before, it is blatantly clear which side is responsible for unleashing mass death and destruction once again.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 26, 1897

PARIS—A duel of an extremely sensational order was fought yesterday in a private enclosure in the neighborhood of Paris; the principals being the Prince de Caraman-Chimay and M. Georges Clemenceau. It seems that the Prince did not like some of the articles that appeared in M. Clemenceau's newspaper, La Justice. He challenged the Radical politician, was accepted, and they fought. Both were slightly nicked in their arms, neither seriously, but the duel was stopped and honor saved.

Fifty Years Ago

April 26, 1922

PARIS—Isadora Duncan, who forsook her Paris home to go to Moscow to teach her art of dancing, will be unable to return to France. She will be unable to obtain a French visa if she tries to return to France before the Soviet government is recognized by France. A reporter of the New York Herald learned yesterday that the French government has extended the ban to all dancers, writers and actors who have had any dealing with the Bolsheviks while guests in Moscow of the new Soviet government.



A Hint of Doubt in Europe

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—Hints of instability shown in the first round of Western Europe's critical spring tests—surprisingly weak assertion of French President Pompidou's prestige and a dangerous slippage of Chancellor Brandt's position in the German Federal Republic—should remind President Nixon when he goes to Moscow that the NATO area hangs on the results of his trip.

"What Washington has failed to do... is to make clear what kind of international system it wishes to promote and what role it expects to play in it," writes Curt Gaskyger, the Swiss international lawyer who is deputy director of the Atlantic Institute, a private organization deeply concerned with relationships between North America and Western Europe.

"American policy has become less predictable... does this mean a return from superpower status to that of a traditional rank-and-file great power with wide but limited commitment? ... we are probably all too much under the effect of the American fiasco in Vietnam, the recent dollar crisis and the defeat in the United Nations over Taiwan..."

"Unless the United States adjusts and revises its highly conservative commercial policy toward the Common [Soviet bloc] countries it is to be feared it will come into conflict with the very active Caspian of EEC [Common Market] businessmen... it is inevitable that in the age of global nuclear confrontation Europe's position would be different from that of the early postwar years when the United States was practically invulnerable to Soviet attack."

Doubts Begin

"Once this was no more the case and deterrence had become mutual, Europeans began to doubt the credibility of American protection and the plausibility of Soviet aggressiveness. The changes and reversals in American strategic doctrines—from massive retaliation to limited war, from arms control to flexible response, and from crisis management to controlled escalation—were too frequent and rapid to make any of them particularly convincing."

Gaskyger worries: "There are at least two major politico-strategic consequences with which an application of the 'Nixon doctrine' to Europe (and other parts of the world), i.e. a reduction of American overseas commitments, must reckon: first, an increased probability of nuclear proliferation, second, a shift in the overall balance of power with likely repercussions on the political orientation of various countries and regions."

"The present administration's intention to reduce overseas commitments and place greater emphasis on national or regional defense efforts must inevitably conflict with its... dislike of independent nuclear forces in general, a French and, a fortiori, a European nuclear force in particular."

"In an age in which the atomic bomb is still the supreme weapon, it is difficult to see how one can deny its possession to allies while at the same time either reducing the security guarantees for their protection or exhorting them to look after themselves—or both."

Using Gaskyger's analysis as a test, one may conjecture that a

mood of doubt contributed to weakening both the French and West German governing coalitions as indicated the past weekend. Certainly confidence in Pompidou and his sverve to reliance on a stronger Common Market was not exuberantly expressed. Brandt simultaneously lost the last millimeter of advantage in applying the same logic to easing relationships with Communist East Europe.

One can draw no definitive conclusions about the seriousness of such trends until, in a few days, the Italian elections and the West German parliamentary test of Brandt's policy have been judged. Nevertheless, the United States has been plainly warned—if in differing ways—by the French and West German voters. The warning seems to imply

that without more dynamic U.S. leadership, the alliance area we acknowledge as of paramount importance may begin to disintegrate.

The democratic process signals advance changes in national mood. It is possible this is the real significance of the two pilot tests first in a series scheduled for Western Europe on the eve of Nixon's crucial Moscow journey.

One thing is already underscored: In any rearrangement of the global power balance, the people of the NATO area intend to be heard. They have already reminded Washington that they could shoot off on unexpected tangents if their aspirations are not heeded or if they feel they can no longer rely on our understanding and protection.

The UN in Search of a Rich Uncle

By Robert Alden

United Nations, N. Y.

Perhaps the best way of describing the financial situation here is to liken the United Nations to a poverty-stricken family, but a family with any number of wealthy uncles, any of whom could easily provide the family with not only the necessities but all the luxuries of life. Yet the uncles—not because they are parsimonious, but rather because it suits their purpose—

—Letters—

Swedish Response

As a rule it is a wise policy to ignore anything and everything that William F. Buckley Jr. says. However, as a Swede, I feel obliged to respond to that gentleman's attack on my countrymen in an aside to his rather incoherent assault on war critics in general (NYT, April 22-23).

Mr. Buckley wrote that "one sometimes fantasizes that the Scandinavians have discovered some kind of sexual kick in criticizing the United States: A fetish of sorts that provides a kinky kind of stimulation." Granted, one has learned not to expect much of any writer, whose lack of insight is generally matched only by his lack of humanity, but this is a bit too much. That he is ignorant about Scandinavia is not surprising. That he is ignorant about the basics of sexual stimulation—and that anyone's fantasies can be so godawful dull—is surprising.

ELISABETH JOHANSSON, Paris.

Vietnam Aid

Anthony Lewis states (NYT, April 18) that the Soviet Union's military aid to North Vietnam amounts to "one-seventh of what the United States sends to South Vietnam." How nice that Lewis has access to Hanoi's records, and thus can so precisely make this assertion.

But in equating Soviet aid to Hanoi with United States aid to South Vietnam, Lewis makes no distinction between arms given for defense and that given to aid the naked aggression of the Hanoi dictators in massively invading their neighbors.

CHARLES SIMON, Monte Carlo.

Dignity Injured

As of now, a 10-year effort to solve the body's financial problem has been unavailing, and as a result the economic difficulties have sapped the power and injured the dignity of the world body.

Each month the United Nations has to scrape up scarcely enough money to meet its payroll.

As an example, on Friday, April 7, the United Nations had in its treasury \$1.1 million, with \$115 million in bills to be paid before mid-month, most of it by payday April 14. By good fortune and, quite unexpectedly, France made a payment of 1972 assessments of \$10 million just before payday and together with some other funds that came in, the pay envelopes were filled.

Right now there is \$23 million in the treasury with another \$113 million to be paid by month's end. Hopefully enough money will come in in the next six days to make ends meet. Otherwise emergency internal borrowing may be necessary.

Those closest to the situation are fearful that, if not this month then the next, such borrowing will be necessary. But at a press conference this week Secretary-General Waldheim said that he was hopeful that the UN would be able to pay its bills without borrowing, at least until the fall.

The United Nations bond debt is \$113 million. That is one-fifth of the bonded indebtedness of New York City. The UN expense budget is a shade above \$300 million, a great deal less than it costs to run the city's fire department.

The financial problem had its

After 'Nixon Shocks' Decisions for Japan

By Robert Kleiman

TOKYO—Nine months after the first of the "Nixon shocks" that disrupted Japanese-American relations last year, an agonizing reappraisal is still under way. Which way Japan will go remains unclear. But thoughtful observers are troubled by the precedents in Japanese history for abrupt changes in national direction after long periods of policy stagnation.

Japan's self-isolation in the 17th century, its re-emergence two centuries later after Perry's visit, the 1941 attack on Pearl Harbor and the post-World War II turning toward America all followed a collective consensus reached slowly by indirection more than open debate.

In Washington, President Nixon's unilateral moves on China, the yen and textiles last year are seen to reflect hostility against Premier Eisaku Sato, who reneged on his 1968 promise to curb textile exports after Nixon pledged Okinawa's return. But to Japanese, it was not their "Nixon shock" that was ignored. The "Nixon shocks" are regarded as a national humiliation.

Mild Response

Japan's response, so far, has been relatively mild. Foreign policy consultation with the United States has been curtailed. A Japanese trade mission has turned up unexpectedly in Bonn, with then sent a similar mission to Tokyo. Mongolia has been recognized, despite Washington's opposition. A parliamentary delegation has visited North Korea.

Efforts have been set afoot to improve relations with Peking and Moscow. Peking refuses to deal with the Sato government. But the three leading candidates for the Sato succession—Foreign Minister Fukuda, Trade Minister Tanaka and former Foreign Minister Ohira—are urging rapprochement with China, even at the expense of Taiwan, a view none urged a year or two ago. Estimates of Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko's visit to Tokyo differ. Japanese investment in extraction of Siberian oil and raw materials will require complex negotiations. The projected talks on the long-delayed Soviet-Japanese peace treaty depend on Moscow's willingness to return Japan's northern islands, a doubtful prospect.

Japan's immediate options thus are limited in exploring a new role for the multipolar world President Nixon foresees. A reversal of alliances at this point, abandoning Washington for Moscow or Peking, is inconceivable. Japan is dependent on Washington for one-third of its trade and for a substantial role in its defenses, conventional as well as nuclear.

A consensus has developed, however, that Japan must enlarge its options for the future by lessening its dependence on the United States. Diversification and

better control of raw materials achieved through direct investment abroad is one line of thought. Production and export of conventional weapons is being stepped up to meet 80 percent of Japan's needs in the new five-year defense plan. The United States is being encouraged to reduce its forces and installations in Japan rather than to ask for support costs or arms purchases.

Japan's opposition parties, for the most part, long have favored a neutralist course, and they have been gaining in local elections. The danger some observers see is an isolated Japan that is an economic giant but a defense dwarf is a progression from "dependence" to neutralism to Gaullist nationalism and, finally, an arms build-up that goes unclear and stirs dangerous tensions in Asia.

This is not the direction favored now by the conservative "mainstream" forces in the dominant Liberal Democratic Party. On the contrary, an effort is being made to improve relations with the United States. A Japanese version of the Fulbright program is being set up to promote cultural exchange. Encouragement is being given to visits back and forth by parliamentary groups, scholars and businessmen.

Trade Minister Tanaka, who has urged Japanese trade interests last fall into yielding to American demands, has seen his bid for the premiership substantially reinforced by liquidating this "Nixon Japanese-American contention."

Profound Mistrust

But distrust for the Nixon administration is profound. It has not been dispelled by sending Assistant Secretary of State Marshall Green to Tokyo to meet the Sato government after the Nixon visit to Peking. Foreign Minister Fukuda noted that Tokyo was briefed "on the communiqué" not on the Nixon-Mao-Chou En-lai conversations, at which Green was not present. Assurances given by the American Embassy have not dispelled Chinese-American suspicions that were reached.

The essence of the problem, in the words of former Foreign Minister Ohira, is that Japan is being treated as an "outsider" rather than as an "insider" at a time when the United States is negotiating secretly with Japan's giant Chinese neighbor.

The projected visit to Tokyo by White House security adviser Kissinger could help change the atmosphere. A Nixon visit would be far better, if it coincided with or followed the May 15 revision of Okinawa. But the alienation of America's chief ally in Asia is unlikely to be reversed now without a long-term effort to build a new relationship based on close consultation and a partnership of equals in facing common problems in the world.

personal contact—"through quiet diplomacy."

But what he can do is problematical as long as the Soviet Union and its bloc want as a matter of international political strategy to keep the United Nations from playing a part in the peacekeeping role in world affairs.

One bright note came last week with the French announcement that Paris was not only making an early payment of its \$10-million 1972 assessment, but was also, for the first time, paying \$500,000 toward redeeming the controversial Congo peacekeeping bonds.

The French representative indicated that France was now prepared to assume a more active role at the United Nations. But with the good news came the bad. The United States now is moving in a direction that is beginning to parallel the Soviet Union in its attitude toward the world body.

Assessments to support the United Nations' annual budget of \$200 million are based on a country's ability to pay. On that basis the United States has been paying 21.52 percent, something less than what would be its fair share based on a strictly statistical analysis of its ability to pay.

The Nixon administration has made public the fact it will seek "as rapidly as possible" to reduce the United States' contribution to 25 percent. If the General Assembly does not accept this cut—and it is unlikely that it will—then a hostile Congress will quite possibly make the cut unilaterally.

In that case, the United States would join the Soviet Union in being in default of its payments.



A MOVEABLE LEASE—A 50-foot-high, 130-ton frame house floating serenely down Patuxent River near Benedict, Md., while moved from one county to another.

With European Aid, Sadat Says

Libya Helps Egypt Build Own Arms Industry

BEIRUT, April 25 (AP)—President Anwar Sadat has disclosed that Egypt is trying to establish an arms industry with the help of agreements its federation partner, Libya, is negotiating with West European countries.

Mr. Sadat also said that the Soviet Union has not supplied Egypt with everything it needs to wage full-scale war against Israel.

But he told a meeting of the 360-member Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Union that the Soviet Union has agreed to help Egypt and Libya construct

the first atomic power station in the Middle East.

Mr. Sadat was replying to questions on Egypt's military preparedness at a meeting yesterday of the committee, the country's highest military authority.

He has been holding a series of meetings with Egyptian political leaders over the last two weeks before he flies to Moscow for talks with Soviet leaders in his second visit there since February.

No date has been set for his departure.

A text of the meeting with the Central Committee, published to-

day by the Cairo newspaper Al Akhbar, was issued by Egypt's official Middle East News Agency.

In replying to a question about Israel's receiving Mirage airplane spare parts from Belgium, which has a franchise to manufacture them, Mr. Sadat said:

"So what? I am also getting certain supplies from France, Britain and the West, despite the fact there is an embargo" by these countries on providing arms to the belligerents in the Middle East.

He did not elaborate.

Military Secrets

Mr. Sadat refused to reply to a question on reports that the Soviet Union has declined to supply Egypt with MIG-23 fighter planes until Egypt gives the Russians a naval base in the Mediterranean. "I do not want to make military secrets public," Mr. Sadat said.

But he said that one of the principal reasons the Federation of Arab Republics—Egypt, Libya and Syria—has decided to become self-sufficient in arms production is to counter reliance on Soviet supplies to which strings are attached.

"There have been [arms] agreements between Libya and the Soviet Union," Mr. Sadat said. "There are other agreements in process with certain elements from Western Europe. I cannot elaborate any more. We are determined to manufacture everything we can locally."

Bombing Tied to Politics Feud Kills 16 at Philippines Fiesta

MANILA, April 25 (AP)—Political feuding in northern Ilocos Sur Province erupted with new fury early today when unidentified men tossed two hand grenades into a crowded fiesta in Cabugao. The Red Cross said 16 persons were killed and scores injured.

The Philippine Constabulary, however, listed only eight dead. Ilocos Sur Gov. Luis Chavit Singson, the apparent target of the bombers, was taken to Lahos Clinic, in Vigan, where he was treated for grenade-fragment wounds.

Gov. Singson, who has been at the center of a bloody political feud for the past year, told a newsmen by telephone that "the first grenade landed five meters away from where I was dancing, and I immediately hit the dirt."

"I didn't see the second grenade explode, because shrapnel from the first hit my elbow," he added.

Many of those killed or wounded were young people who were also dancing during the fiesta. About 300 persons were in the town plaza when the bombs were thrown about 2 a.m.

Hospitals in the area were reported filled with dead and injured.

A spokesman for the Philippine Constabulary said it had received information concerning the identity of those who threw the bombs, but the reports were sketchy, and no arrests were announced.

The incident was similar to a bombing in Manila last August during a Liberal party rally in Miranda Plaza, when two hand grenades were thrown into the middle of the gathering, killing nine persons and injuring nearly 100.

The latest incident appeared to be a continuation of the bloody political warfare that has rocked Ilocos Sur for the past year.

Earlier this month Philippines President Ferdinand E. Marcos sent armed forces to the province in an attempt to disarm the private armies engaged in the fighting and to bring the situation under control.

Gov. Singson's family has been feuding with the family of Vincent Cristologo, a cousin and head of a rival political faction.

The bombing was the first violent incident in the province in the past 10 days.

Military Leaders Of 14 in NATO Meet in Brussels

BRUSSELS, April 25 (UPI).—Western military leaders today started a four-day review of allied defense, NATO spokesmen said.

Chiefs of staff of the 14 nations participating in NATO's integrated command attended a one-day meeting of the military committee at NATO headquarters in Brussels today.

They reviewed the program for alliance defenses in the 1970s and means to maintain a military balance between East and West, a NATO spokesman said.

They also discussed efforts to promote a more open and active public information policy with the aim of achieving a better understanding of NATO's military activities and aims.

Gen. Johannes Steinhoff, of the German Air Force, who is the current chairman of the committee, presided over the meeting.

The United States was represented by Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

'I Feel I Have Lived Long Enough'

Actor George Sanders Dies; 'Bored' Says Suicide Note

BARCELONA, April 25 (UPI).—British movie actor George Sanders, 55, died today in a resort hotel, apparently of an overdose of sleeping pills, after leaving behind a suicide note, a police spokesman said.

Mr. Sanders, who was type-cast uncounted times as a suave lover (or cad) and man of the world, left a message.

"I am committing suicide because I am bored," it said, according to the official Spanish news agency, Clira. "I feel I have lived enough."

Mr. Sanders was found dead in a room of the seaside luxury hotel Rey Don Jaime, at Castelldefels, where he had checked in alone two days ago.

The police said that despite the indications that he had committed suicide, they were investigating further and had ordered an autopsy. They said five empty tubes of Nembutal were found in his room.

Refined Assurance

BARCELONA, April 25 (Reuters).—George Sanders carried an air of refined assurance through dozens of screen appearances as an urbane cad, crook or lover.

Often monocular, always elegant, he had a cultured voice and sleek charm, that projected just a touch of menace. The combination made him one of the most sought-after supporting film actors of the 1930s and 40s.

Four times married, he was

credited with the remark that "Marriage is a most unnatural relationship, on a permanent basis anyway."

His second marriage was to the tempestuous Hungarian-born actress Zsa Zsa Gabor in 1949. Five years later they were divorced, and Miss Gabor remarked that Mr. Sanders, her third husband, was "a born bachelor."

Only One She Loved

But later Zsa Zsa said Mr. Sanders was the only one of her five husbands that she really loved, and in 1970 he rejoined the Gabor family by marrying her eldest sister, Magda.

This was his fourth marriage and came three years after his third wife, former actress Benita Hume, died. They had married in 1959, and he gave up a stage role to nurse her through her final illness.

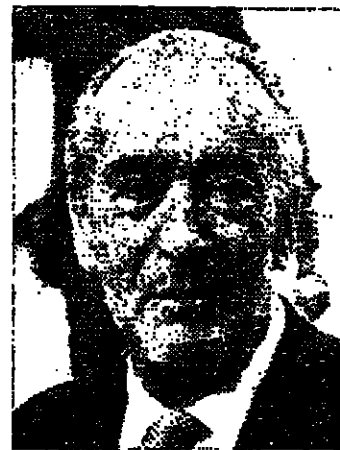
His first wife was actress Susan Larsen.

Although Mr. Sanders came to typify the Hollywood image of a certain type of Englishman, he was actually born in St. Petersburg, now Leningrad, in Russia on July 3, 1906, of a British father and Russian mother.

He was educated in England and began his working life in the textile industry. He took up acting in revues in London and made his film debut in 1929 in "Strange Cargo."

Professional Cad

He was cast as "The Saint" in the early film series of the Leslie Charteris mysteries and later in



George Sanders

"The Falcon" series, a role afterwards taken over by his brother, Tom Conway, who died in 1967.

In 1950 Mr. Sanders won an Academy Award for his supporting role in "All About Eve."

In 1960 he wrote his autobiography, appropriately entitled "Memoirs of a Professional Cad," a screen role he had made particularly his own in more than 30 years in films.

But although it was as a suave villain that he is probably best remembered, Mr. Sanders played other roles, including that of an endearing government minister in the film version of the musical comedy "Call Me Madam."

In his long career he appeared in more than 50 films and several stage shows.

Among his most successful pictures were "Rebecca" (1940), "The Moon and Sissipence" (1942), "The Lodger" (1944), "Forever Amber" (1947), "Ivanhoe" (1950), "While the City Sleeps" (1956) and "The Amorous Adventures of Moll Flanders" (1965).

Obituaries

Warren L. Smith, 58, Adviser To Johnson on Economics

WASHINGTON, April 25 (WP).—Warren L. Smith, 58, a member of President Lyndon B. Johnson's Council of Economic Advisers from July, 1968, to January, 1969, has died in Ann Arbor, Mich., after a stroke.

Mr. Smith, who was chairman of the economics department at the University of Michigan, suffered the stroke last Thursday while lecturing to a class of graduate students. He died Sunday.

Mr. Smith, an expert in the field of money and banking, was named to the CEA after a long academic career, chiefly at Michigan. He returned to the university in 1969.

He had also served, for two years, beginning in 1962, as a senior staff member of the CEA. During that period and subsequently, he was often a consultant to the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve Board and frequently testified before congressional committees on economic matters.

Mr. Smith was born in Watertown, N.Y., in 1915 and entered the University of Michigan in 1940. After three years in the Army Air Corps during World War II, he returned to Ann Arbor, where he received his undergraduate degree in 1947 and his doctorate in 1952.

Mr. Smith was the author of "Macroeconomics," a widely used graduate textbook, published in 1970, and, in addition, was editor or coeditor of several others, including "Readings in Money, Na-

tional Income and Stabilization Policy."

Daniel Gorin

PARIS, April 25 (IHT).—Daniel Gorin, 81, president of the Chambre Syndicale de la Haute Couture Parisienne, died here yesterday.

He joined the Chambre Syndicale as secretary-general in 1937 and remained there until 1950 when he became director of the house of Lanvin. He returned to the Chambre Syndicale in 1955 and was named president of the group in 1964. From 1913 to 1936, Mr. Gorin had his own couture establishment.

Joan Morse

NEW YORK, April 25 (AP).—Joan "Tiger" Morse, 40, a freelance fashion designer who traveled the world in search of rare fabrics and accessories to stock her boutiques, died Saturday.

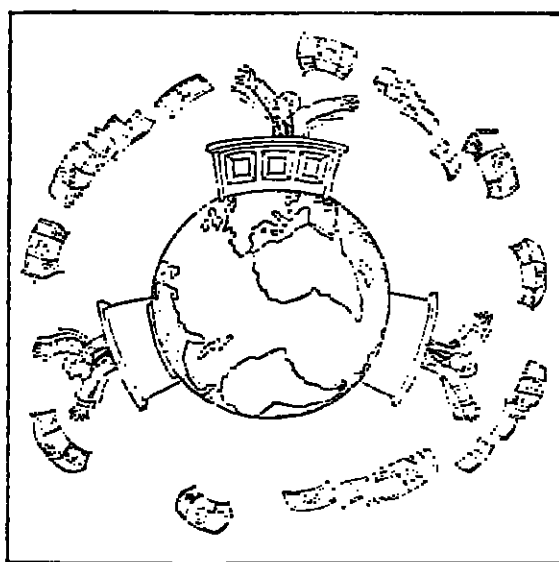
The New York City medical examiner is reported conducting chemical tests to determine the cause of death.

Miss Morse, a New Yorker, who lived in London, was the daughter of M. Henry Sugarman, a prominent architect.

Lucien Paye

PARIS, April 25 (AP).—Lucien Paye, 64, former education minister and France's first ambassador to Communist China after diplomatic relations were established in 1964, died early today after a long illness.

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A U.K. Survey Indicates Women May Indeed Be Worse Drivers

LONDON, April 25 (Reuters).—If an official survey of road crashes published here today is truly indicative, women are worse drivers than men.

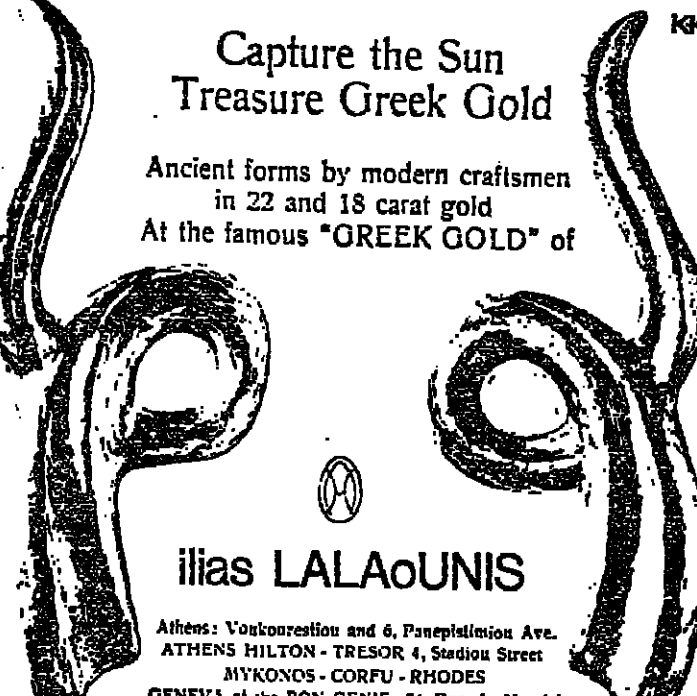
The survey, carried out by experts from the government's Road Research Laboratory, revealed that in a test sample of 247 traffic accidents, women were to blame more often than men.

For seven months a team of experts was on call for 24 hours a day to make on-the-spot investigations into accidents. Their report concluded: "Indications are that women were more often held responsible than men."

A laboratory spokesman said today: "It's a valid comment that women were worse drivers than men in these accidents." But he added: "We couldn't really generalize and say that women are worse drivers than men. This was the case only in the context of this investigation."

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Theater in Paris

Surrendering to Liquid Theater

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, April 25 (IHT).—Take off your shoes and jacket, loosen your collar and surrender to the innocent joys of Liquid Theater. If you relax, you will enjoy yourself.

Pierre Cardin has done Parisian playgoers a favor by bringing this new-fangled type of American theater to the city. The Guggenheim Museum to his Espace Cardin on the Avenue Gabriel, Jean E. McPadden, the director, has trained an attractive collection of girls and boys as group leaders. The astonished spectator is ushered through the experiment under their affectionate care. Audience participation, usually an embarrassing transaction, has been ren-

dered painless and even pleasurable.

At the start, one is asked to take off his shoes and other unnecessary possessions and pack them in a bag to be checked in the cloakroom. The audience of 200 is broken down into groups of 20, each under the supervision of a soft-spoken commander. One tosses a ball about to one's newfound friends. There is clapping and finger-snapping in unison. Hands are joined and a sudden squeeze makes its way around the circle.

Later, below stairs, the command comes to examine one's neighbor closely and after mutual stares to remodel his—or her—face. This parlor game with a stranger pulling one's nose, rubbing one's forehead and tickling one's chin is less disconcerting than might be expected. Orange cubes and tea are then served as one waits in hushed meditation to enter the maze.

Light Kisses

A tender angel leads the novice to the mysterious chamber beyond. "Close your eyes. Trust us," whispers the envoy. One obeys to receive light kisses, fondling and hugs from unseen lips and invisible hands. Distant string music sounds and incense rises in the air. On opening your eyes you discover that you are in the auditorium of the Ambassadeurs Theater which has been hung with waving gauze veils bathed in purple spotlights. Here many things happen. A sheet is cast over the assembled. One lies on the floor to be massaged from head to toe by one's comrades and to be lifted on high by them. There is a round dance to rock accompaniment. A pantomime about Adam and Eve is enacted on the stage. There is general rushing around as each group calls out a slogan of its own in-

vention and the experience is over.

The Living Theater sought to wrench its customers from their lethargic state as uninvolved bystanders by making faces, shaking fists, emitting unholy yells and by running up and down the aisles shouting threats. The Liquid Theater, wisely substituting honey for vinegar, wins its patrons by means of sweet and soothing persuasion. Its naïveté may be assumed, but it knows how to make friends and influence people. The audiences join in its ceremonies with eager goodwill. It provides unique entertainment and the charm of its performers is irresistible. It is good theater and perhaps a bit more, a novel experience that will be long remembered.

The new formula of the Théâtre des Nations is a theatrical grab-bag with Jean-Louis Barraut, acting as master of ceremonies, introducing, with like politesse, professionals and amateurs.

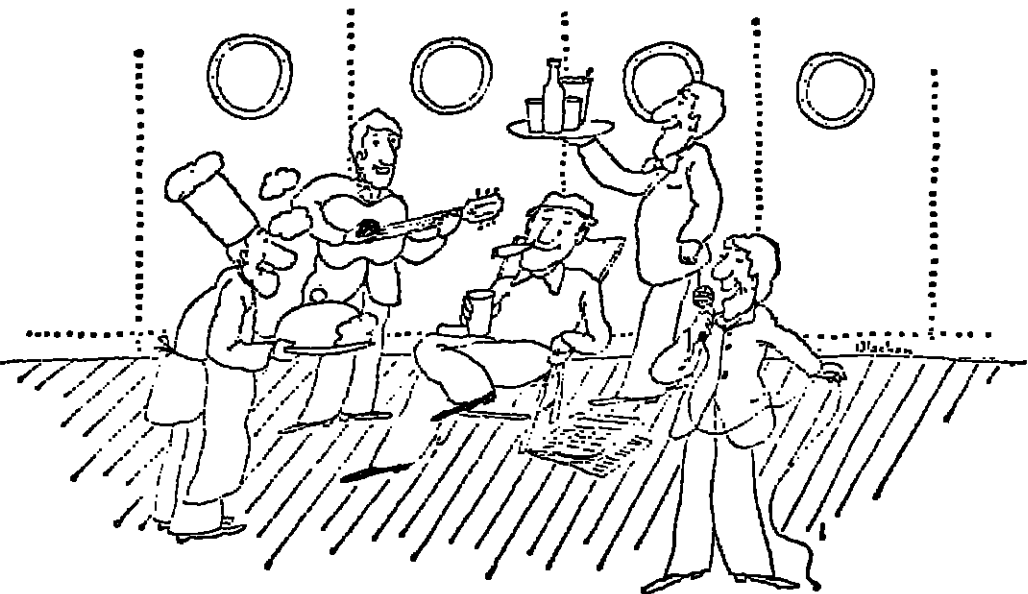
One afternoon last week—to witness the use of space in the theater—the faithful spectators, most of them students, filed into a Sorbonne amphitheater. For an hour, a group known as "Le Module Ecologie des Espaces" performed an exercise which seemed to portray someone breaking through the Metro crowds at rush hour. Then a troupe of action painters took over. They spread miles of white paper over the floor and proceeded to squirt them with their paint guns. This was followed by two black companies—organized by Jean-Marie Serreau—who presented Wole Soyinka's "Spatial Concepts in Ritual Drama"—a long, drawn-out dance drama—and the Haitian Koulouder, which coached "Memories of a Broom."

The performances of the black companies were of some interest



Audience and group leaders of Liquid Theater.

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Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, April 25 (IHT).—This is how the critics rated new productions:

"Don't Bother Me I Can't Cope," a musical about the black experience by Vicki Grant, at the Off-Broadway Playhouse Theater, got favorable reviews from The New York Times, Associated Press, Daily News, New York Post and WNBC-TV.

AP's William Glover said: "There's tongue-in-cheek parkiness about the show that puts over familiar ethnic complaints and militancy far more effectively than many more forthright complaints disguised as entertainment. And quite apart from its suavity, the message, the presentation glimmers with pure, sure theatricality."

Devised as a revue, the show was first staged in Washington by Vernetta Carroll for the Urban Arts Corps about a year ago. "It is zesty and fun," Clive Barnes said in The Times. "This is a fine cast in a show that deserves a wide audience."

"Lost in the Stars," composer Kurt Weill's last Broadway musical, based on Alan Paton's novel of the 1940s "Cry the Beloved Country" and restaged at the Imperial Theater, got two favorable (The Post, WNBC-TV), two mixed (The Times, WCRB-TV) and two unfavorable reviews (AP, Daily News).

Richard Watts Jr., of the Post, praised: "It retains all of its power and certainly all of its timeliness... a splendid production." The Times critic Clive Barnes said the faults with the production are "easily enough enumerated, and I think just about as easily forgiven. It brings dignity, passion and grand music to Broadway."

Less impressed, AP's William Glover criticized an "elaborate overproduction" of an "opus (that) has always suffered from the simplification needs of theatrical compression."

Maxwell Anderson adapted the novel. Gene Frankel directed the cast headed by Brock Peters. "A Look at the Fifties," a musical, with book, lyrics and music by Al Carmines, won cheers from Clive Barnes in The Times. "It

is difficult to imagine that Mr. Carmines has ever created a more enchanting show," Barnes wrote. "With great delicacy and wit, and without name-dropping, he spoofs not just the fads and styles of the period, but also the values."

The story turns on a basketball game and the show is divided into two with the first act "Before the Game," which Carmines describes as "a

drawing room comedy," Barnes reported. Act Two is entitled "Time Out," and the stage is transformed into a basketball court (Montgomery High meets Grierson High). The cast is in the bleachers.

Barnes said: "Between songs and soliloquies the teams play basketball (and sometimes they sing while they play). The players miss a few baskets, but Mr. Carmines doesn't miss any."

Irving Marder: An American-in-Paris Book

PARIS (IHT).—If all the Americans-in-Paris books ever written were placed end-to-end in the Atlantic (not in itself a bad idea) starting at New York Harbor, and if they remained afloat long enough for the measurement to be completed, they would extend, by my calculation, for approximately 1,500 nautical miles. Most of them (87 percent) would sink very quickly. A few (10 percent) buoyed by sensationalism and adroit publicity, would bob around in the water for a while before being submerged. The remaining fraction (3 percent), sustained by the vitality of art, would drift ashore and find their permanent place on the bookshelf. Stephen Longstreet's new opus, called "We All Went to Paris" and subtitled "Americans in the City of Light: 1776-1971" (Macmillan, \$10.95), is among those that should go down like a stone.

There is scarcely a page of it that one can read without wincing. On some pages there is scarcely a paragraph that doesn't make you wince. When you consider that the book is 448 pages long, that's an awful lot of wincing. On the other hand the sketches, also by Mr. Longstreet, aren't very good either.

Am I being too hard on him? Here are a few examples of what made me wince; let the reader decide.

Clichés Aury

"So [Benjamin] Franklin was in Paris, and the true man was not that of the old, wise-quipping coddler polishing apples."

"Certainly the great salons of Paris were unique, such as the salon of Madame du Deffand where Horace Walpole worshipped at her shoes." (This is one of the places where Longstreet, never at a loss for a cliché, gets it slightly wrong.)

Another of his problems is not knowing what to leave out. To return to his chapter on Franklin, it is interesting to learn that he started his wine cellar in Paris "with 280 bottles of red Bordeaux, 150 red Burgundy, 400 bottles of assorted white wines including the best champagne. For the servants this democrat added 200 bottles of vin ordinaire."

In writing about Whistler, however, Longstreet says that when he was born his mother "recorded the wrong date, July 10, 1834. He was born on the 11th, as his father's records show." Can this conceivably have been of interest to anyone except the Whistler family and Longstreet?

Have another wine or two—I underwent 448 pages of this sort of thing: Ruskin "... was a remarkably skilled word master, with a fine prose skill worth reading."

And, in a later era: "Of course, not all Americans in Paris hunted vice. Many like William Dean Howells and Mark Twain were in

Paris with their families, and while they may have sniffed the hang-dog scent and studied chinchilla wraps..."

It has been said of some people that "they write with their feet." Longstreet, on the evidence of this book, has not yet progressed that far. He gives the impression of a man writing with his elbows. For page after page, the ungainly sentences go clanking along:

"James Gordon Bennett, in his staccato, authoritative manner, had a few estates scattered around in France."

Mary Cassatt, the painter, "grew and served such American delights as corn on the cob, also eggplant and tomatoes."

"[Henry] James was a friendly and partly shrouded in time of trouble."

Edith Wharton "would not desert Paris when the Germans came to the mansions on the Rue Jacob, the old Saint Germain quarter... She did not live to face Henry Miller."

H. L. Mencken "was fleeing, some said, a woman he had been courting for many years; the teeth of marriage were snapping at his Baltimore heels."

So he's not a stylist; what else does Longstreet have to offer in "We All Went to Paris"? Very little that has not been told before by scores of other writers, and told better, plus a lot of misinformation: Henry Miller's friend Alfred Perles, who has figured in almost every book of the period, comes on as "Alfred Perles," and says that way throughout. Even if Longstreet didn't know better, any reasonably literate proofreader should have caught that one. Gramscian turns up as "Gronmatre," and so on.

To give Longstreet his due, the first 150 pages of his book cover a period earlier than that of most of the others, starting with the arrival of Franklin in 1776 and ending with the marriage of the daughter of "robber baron" Jay Gould in 1884. But even this is tough going because it is written so abominably and with so little sense of selection. It gets worse, moreover, as it goes along. On Page 318 he quotes Elliot Paul as having said of Hemingway,

"And notice how he needs a new wife, nearly for every new book." On Page 321 this has altered slightly ("Hemingway needs a new woman for each his book") and is attributed to Scott Fitzgerald. Maybe they both said it, but do we have to be told twice, with an interval of several pages between the quotations?

And so, wincing a little now, we slog ahead, into the mid-thirties, and beyond, when Miller "held court" in the Montparnasse cafés. There is one sentence in this chapter that has remained embedded in my mind, like a tiny fragment of strychnine, ever since I read it: "The haggard lives on the wind were there, hunting food, drink, a patron, available women..." Haggard lives on the wind?

Opera Exhibition

An exhibition entitled "Two Centuries of French Opera" has opened in the newly created gallery of the Paris Opera House (entrance, Rue Auber) and will run until the end of August, daily except Sundays and holidays, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. The 140 items on display range from information on the theater's 19th-century manuscript facsimiles, administrative documents, designs, costumes and other related material, all concerning the 17th and 18th centuries.

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Wide U.S. Import Curb Seen Possible in Tokyo

TOKYO, April 25 (Reuters).—The Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry said today that the United States might soon impose extensive restrictions on its imports from Japan and the European Economic Community.

Yen Change Seen Aid to U.S. Exports

WASHINGTON, April 25 (WP).—Upward revaluation of the Japanese yen has made U.S. products more competitive in the Far East for the first time in more than a decade, according to Henry Kears, president and chairman of the Export-Import Bank.

Mr. Kears met with newsmen yesterday after a 36-day trip to nine Asian countries. He said, as reported in late editions of Tuesday's International Herald Tribune, that a new upward revaluation of the yen is widely expected in the near future by government and business leaders here in Tokyo and elsewhere.

As a result, he continued, American businessmen should year up marketing programs in anticipation of orders from the Asian nations. Inevitably, he noted, a Hong Kong textile manufacturer has reversed an old trade route by ordering fabrics from the United States (citing American textile standardization as the reason), and a delegation of 18 to 20 Japanese businessmen is planning trips to U.S. firms in seven cities to discuss potential imports to Japan.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing rate for the dollar on the major international exchanges, April 25, 1972:

	Today	Previous
Star (per cent)	2.8153	2.8113
Belg. fr. (A)	44.12-16	44.12-16
Belg. fr. (B)	44.095-115	44.10-115
Deutsche mark	3.1765-75	3.1765-1205
Danish krona	6.9990-98	6.9975-990
French franc	27.00-45	27.0-48
Fr. fr. (A)	4.81-55	4.870-58
Fr. fr. (B)	5.0350-55	5.0350-55
Guillemet	3.3797-78	3.3710-38
Israeli pound	4.50	4.50
Italy	564.0-20	564.40-30
Japan	64.50-54	64.50-53
Netherlands	23.125-145	23.14-18
Swedish krona	4.7820-40	4.7821-41
Swiss franc	3.2995-9905	3.2735-45
Ten	894.45	300.85
(a) Free, (b) Commercial.		

He told reporters the U.S. balance of payments had not improved since the multilateral currency realignment in December.

However, the Americans are not likely to press Japan for another yen revaluation, he said. Instead, it is possible the United States might, before the start of the new fiscal year in July, apply wholesale restrictions to its imports from Japan and the EEC, Mr. Tanaka said.

The minister said an agreement was reached at the Japan-U.S. summit talks in San Clemente, California, last January for a one-year freeze on cabinet-level trade negotiations between the two countries.

But he believed Japan should now reopen talks for further exchange of ideas.

Mr. Tanaka said it would be awkward for Japan if its external reserves, which now total nearly \$17 billion, increased to the highest level in the world. They are now second only to West Germany's.

For this reason, Japan should set a limit for its external reserves somewhat below \$20 billion and see to it that they do not exceed that point.

Mr. Tanaka proposed that the Japanese government should help local banks repay \$4 billion to \$6 billion out of some \$7 billion to \$8 billion in short-term trade debts to American and other foreign banks. He said Japanese banks could repay \$3 billion of the debts now, if they were encouraged to do so.

Mr. Tanaka also said it is difficult for Japan to reduce its exports to the United States because the Japanese economy is currently in a recession. For this reason, he also proposed that the Japanese government should set up a new foreign exchange account for more effective use of external reserves than in the past.

Meanwhile, the cabinet today approved a revised order for foreign exchange control allowing foreign tourists and other non-residents to buy Japanese goods with foreign currencies, effective from May 8.

In the past, non-residents were required to convert their foreign currencies into yen to buy Japanese goods.

The revision also permits individual residents to hold foreign currencies. Previously, only banks, trade firms and other business corporations were allowed to do so.



A. L. Rauschenplat



Pierre L. Monnet

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

A.L. Rauschenplat becomes director-executive for Pan Am in France, replacing Kent C. Fry, who resigned. Mr. Rauschenplat's former post was director of airport services for Japan, Korea, and Okinawa.

At the newly opened Meridien Paris hotel, Pierre L. Monnet has been named managing director. The hotel is majority owned by Air France.

Borden has announced the appointment of Frederick R. Davidson as area director foods, Borden Europe.

Edward M. Strauss Jr. has been elected president of Alcoa SA, in Lausanne, with responsibility for Europe, Africa and Middle East. Mr. Strauss was vice-president of Alcoa International and

succeeds Leonard C. Fischer who is retiring. At Alcoa International, Bruce R. Barlow is appointed vice-president sales.

Wolfgang Maas has been promoted to manager of European operations for Walbro, with offices in Hamburg. His former post was sales-service engineer.

Occidental Petroleum Oil, an Occidental Petroleum Corp. subsidiary, has announced the election of A.O. Birkelbach as vice-president of manufacturing, with offices in London, J.J. Doran, formerly with Continental Oil, replaces Mr. Birkelbach and R.H. Stubbings, who were co-managing directors of Oxy's subsidiary Raffinerie Belge de Petroles SA (RBP). Mr. Stubbings becomes director of refining operations at RBP.

Shipbuilding Orders Decline

LONDON, April 25 (Reuters).—The shipbuilding boom which has brought fortunes to some shipyards during the last 20 years is now showing signs of coming to an end, experts in Japan, where in that time about half the world's new ships have been built, according to informed shipping sources here today.

Britain, which was for years the world's foremost shipbuilding nation—until the emergence of the Japanese industry after World War II—is one of the hardest hit.

And today the shipbuilders' association here admitted that when the last tally was made three weeks ago, the value of orders on its members' books was only 185 million compared with 268 million a year ago.

Lloyd's statistics showed that probably the world's most authoritative source for shipping and shipbuilding statistics, confirmed the trend today.

Its quarterly review of the world shipbuilding industry said the total world order book now stands at 93.17 million tons—a decrease of 48,838 tons since the beginning of the year.

Lloyd's statistics showed that Japan's total order book is now 35,677,529 tons—a rise of 1,614,848 tons in three months.

The recession elsewhere appears to have been gaining ground during the last six months or so. The statistics disclosed that during the last three months new ships launched from the world's yards totaled 8,206,177 tons compared with 7,060,888 tons for the same period last year.

Walter E. Salomon, chairman of Res Brothers, told the bank's annual meeting today that "no solution has yet been found to absorb inconvertible currencies in the long run."

While the Western world is unlikely to accept any further change of parity of the dollar for commercial transactions, it is equally unlikely that the great trading countries would accept inconvertible dollars in exchange for their own currencies other than for commercial transactions, he said.

On this basis a two-tier dollar could well emerge, he added. "One would be within the framework of existing monetary arrangements, whereas the other would be allowed to find its own level. This could result in a very severe discount for the financial dollar, and unless far more definite monetary arrangements are made very soon I can only foresee that this is what will happen," he said.

Swiss Banks Act On Reserve Rule

ZURICH, April 25 (Reuters).—The three major Swiss commercial banks today transferred provisionally about 1.2 billion francs (\$800 million) to the national bank under the terms of the minimum reserve requirement rules agreed earlier this month, national bank general director Fritz Leutwiler said.

He also noted that the figure of 1.2 billion francs is provisional, since the banks' March figures have not yet been finally compiled.

He said meetings will take place next week when these figures will be available to see if any revision is necessary.

Mr. Leutwiler said that although the established aim is to take up 1.5 billion francs in minimum reserves on foreign deposits since last July 31, the exact methods of procedure remain to be fixed.

2 U.S. Firms Told to Cut Their Prices

Woolworth to Reduce Its Increases on Food

WASHINGTON, April 25 (Reuters).—The Price Commission today ordered F.W. Woolworth Co. to reduce its food prices and Simpson Timber Co. to reduce prices on its manufactured wood products.

The commission said Woolworth would have to reduce all food prices raised in violation of the Phase 2 controls to base period price levels. In addition, food price cuts below the base must be made to return to consumers the revenues derived from excessive markups.

The commission also ordered Simpson to refund within 90 days excessive prices charged on goods and services in violation of the Phase 2 regulations.

Ford, Railroads Refused

WASHINGTON, April 25 (NYT).—The Price Commission denied yesterday a 4.45-percent price increase sought by Ford for several of its products, including engine parts and Capri automobiles.

A spokesman for the commission said the decision affected "tens of millions of dollars" in Ford sales.

Meanwhile, the Interstate Commerce Commission accepted to a Price Commission request and suspended a railroad freight rate increase of nearly \$500 million.

The increase, which would have allowed the railroads to increase their freight rates selectively by an average of 4.5 percent, including increases of up to 10 percent in some cases, was scheduled to go into effect on May 1.

Productivity Slows In U.S. in Quarter

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP-DJ).—Output per man-hour for the private economy in the United States increased at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 2.1 percent in the first quarter, compared with a 3.2 percent increase in 1971's fourth quarter, the Labor Department said today.

In the non-farm sector, the productivity gain was larger, 3.7 percent, but this was down from an increase of 4.8 percent in 1971's fourth quarter.

Prices Drop Sharply on Wall St.

By Vartanig C. Vartan
NEW YORK, April 25 (NYT).

Stock prices gave way today to the pressure of mounting worries that pounded blue-chip and glamour issues alike while reaching virtually every major group on the New York Stock Exchange. On Wall Street, some analysts

Various Factors Held Responsible

who were noting recently that the market needed "a healthy correction" tended to wear concerned expressions. "The market," declared one brokerage of-

ficial, "always goes to extremes." The Dow Jones industrial average, plummeting nearly 3 points in the final hour, sank 10.99 to finish at 946.49.

This marked the second biggest decline of the year for the Dow, exceeded only by the setback of 11.21 on March 13.

Fundamentally, the deteriorating situation in Vietnam and the realization that the Nixon administration has only limited options to exercise in this war gnawed at the core of the market's weakness. It was, in a sense, the return of a spectre to Wall Street.

Other worries included the record mutual-fund redemptions announced on Friday, the market's weakened technical situation, the nervousness over the high prices of many growth stocks, some profit-taking and the expectation of a seasonal spring drop in the market.

Even the continued flow of improved earnings and the optimistic management rhetoric at annual meetings failed to stem the slump, following the decline of 6.33 yesterday. New lows outnumbered yearly highs by a 4-to-1 ratio as volume picked up to 17.03 million shares from the previous 14.65 million.

Avon Products fell 3 to 111 3/4, after selling as low as 108. This cosmetic-industry giant dropped 3 1/4 yesterday in reaction to a fairly critical appraisal in Barron's.

Prices also declined in moderately active trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index dropped 0.13 to 28.02, while declines topped advances 65 to 260. Turnover was 5.25 million shares, up from 3.83 million yesterday.

Heavily-traded New Process slumped 10 1/2 to 42 3/4 following a drop of 1 1/4 yesterday, when it reported a lower quarterly net.

Syntax, also among the most active stocks, plunged 17 1/2 to 92 3/8. The firm said yesterday that a contract dispute has arisen with one of its customers for steroid, which could affect fiscal 1973 earnings.

In the OTC market, NASDAQ active included North Central Air, 6 3/8, off 1 1/2. Florida National Banks, 19 7/8 up 1/4. Yellow Freight, 35, off 5/8, and Bethlehem Steel, 30 3/4, off 5/8.

The NASDAQ industrial average fell 1.32 to 139.12. Of the 3,005 issues traded, 392 rose, 1,190 fell and 1,422 were unchanged.

Company Reports

Bethlehem Steel 1971 1972
First Quarter Revenue (millions)... 704.4 771.96
Profits (millions)... 24.96 33.13
Per Share... 0.56 0.75

Boeing 1971 1972
First Quarter Revenue (millions)... 443.4 446.2
Profits (millions)... 11.93 12.13
Per Share (Diluted)... 0.45 0.45

Burlington Industries 1971 1972
Second Quarter Revenue (millions)... 11.93 12.13
Profits (millions)... 0.45 0.45
Per Share (Diluted)... 0.88 0.94

Consolidated Freightways 1971 1972
First Quarter Revenue (millions)... 138.8 103.7
Profits (millions)... 5.04 3.0
Per Share... 0.86 0.53

Consolidated Edison (N.Y.) 1971 1972
First Quarter Revenue (millions)... 369.4 330.99
Profits (millions)... 35.91 32.47
Per Share... 0.73 0.75

Crane 1971 1972
First Quarter Revenue (millions)... 139.9 182.2
Profits (millions)... 4.11 2.34
Per Share... 1.58 0.88

Dart Industries 1971 1972
First Quarter Revenue (millions)... 208.9 181.8
Profits (millions)... 10.68 9.66
Per Share (Diluted)... 0.46 0.42

Eastern Air Lines 1971 1972
First Quarter Revenue (millions)... 300.7 263.9
Profits (millions)... 12.35 23.74
Per Share... 0.70 0.25

El Lilly 1971 1972
First Quarter Revenue (millions)... 234.7 185.1
Profits (millions)... 36.1 28.8
Per Share... 0.53 0.42

El Paso 1971 1972
First Quarter Revenue (millions)... 276.6 251.3
Profits (millions)... 20.71 14.4
Per Share... 0.69 0.48

Fruehauf 1971 1972
First Quarter Revenue (millions)... 129.7 113.7
Profits (millions)... 5.8 3.5
Per Share (Diluted)... 0.61 0.39

Gulf Oil 1971 1972
First Quarter Revenue (millions)... 1,538.0 1,775.0
Profits (millions)... 138.9 146.2
Per Share... 0.67 0.70

Illinois Central 1971 1972
First Quarter Revenue (millions)... 217.2 206.8
Profits (millions)... 12.65 10.06
Per Share... 0.83 0.62

Johnson & Johnson 1971 1972
First Quarter Revenue (millions)... 234.6 271.8
Profits (millions)... 30.54 22.68
Per Share... 0.54 0.41

Jos. Schlitz 1971 1972
First Quarter Revenue (millions)... 163.3 137.4
Profits (millions)... 7.65 6.39
Per Share... 0.79 0.66

Marathon Oil 1971 1972
First Quarter Revenue (millions)... 300.8 298.0
Profits (millions)... 18.15 22.63
Per Share... 0.54 0.76

Mobil Oil 1971 1972
First Quarter Revenue (millions)... 2,420.0 2,280.0
Profits (millions)... 141.5 132.5
Per Share... 1.59 1.31

Norfolk & Western Ry. 1971 1972
First Quarter Revenue (millions)... 196.6 194.7
Profits (millions)... 33.9 21.1
Per Share... 2.24 1.97

Phillips Petroleum 1971 1972
First Quarter Revenue (millions)... 635.9 581.3
Profits (millions)... 35.6 36.12
Per Share... 0.48 0.49

Sterling Drug 1971 1972
First Quarter Revenue (millions)... 172.8 157.0
Profits (millions)... 17.3 15.9
Per Share... 0.44 0.41

Teneco 1971 1972
First Quarter Revenue (millions)... 2,298.0 1,888.8
Profits (millions)... 239.8 238.78
Per Share... 0.84 0.87

Union Oil of Calif. 1971 1972
First Quarter Revenue (millions)... 581.4 573.2
Profits (millions)... 29.88 29.71
Per Share... 0.84 0.84

U.S. Gypsum 1971 1972
First Quarter Revenue (millions)... 145.5 112.8
Profits (millions)... 10.74 5.01
Per Share... 0.60 0.25

U.S. Steel 1971 1972
First Quarter Revenue (millions)... 1,125.0 1,174.7
Profits (millions)... 19.03 45.8
Per Share... 0.35 0.85

Warner Lambert 1971 1972
First Quarter Revenue (millions)... 360.4 325.1
Profits (millions)... 30.48 26.88
Per Share... 0.79 0.70

Washington Post 1971 1972
First Quarter Revenue (millions)... 48.1 43.2
Profits (millions)... 0.76 0.49
Per Share... 0.16 0.12

White Motor 1971 1972
First Quarter Revenue (millions)... 223.6 211.4
Profits (millions)... 1.87 7.72
Per Share... 0.23 0.21

Zenith Radio 1971 1972
First Quarter Revenue (millions)... 181.0 149.3
Profits (millions)... 10.11 7.81
Per Share... 0.53 0.41

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

French Group Finds North Sea Gas

A first well drilled by a French oil consortium in the British zone of the North Sea has uncovered a gas field that joins the one in the Norwegian Frigg zone belonging to the French-Norwegian Petroleum group. Exploration is carried out jointly by Cie. Française des Pétroles (CFP), acting as operator, the state-owned Elf-Erap group, and Sté. Nationale des Pétroles d'Aquitaine. The well in the British zone was completed in the past few days, and work on a new one will begin soon, informants say. The link between the British and Norwegian fields will probably pose delicate problems, industry sources say. The size and importance of the fields on each side of the British-Norwegian "frontier" must now be determined, one source notes. ELF-Norge, operator for Petrodon, later announced that the field is "commercially exploitable."

Hoechst Proposes Dividend Cut

Farfwerke Hoechst reports it will propose a 1971 dividend of 7.50 deutsche marks a share at the annual meeting on June 8, compared with 10 DM a share in 1970. Hoechst said 1971 net earnings were 22.5 million DM, down from 29.4 million DM in 1970.

Montedison's Venezuelan Interests

Montecatini Edison says it has reached agreement in Caracas, Venezuela, to sell its 31 percent interests in two companies, Corporación Venezolana de Aluminio and Inversiones Almontal. The Italian company gave no financial details and did not name the buyer. Montedison said it took

its interests in the two semi-finished-aluminum product makers in 1956 in view of its aluminum exports to Venezuela. The sale forms part of the company's streamlining program designed to concentrate on its most important sectors, Montedison says.

Marubeni Eyes Brazil Investments

Marubeni Corp. of Japan plans to increase its Brazilian investments in agriculture, minerals and grain exports. Hiro Hiyama, the trading firm's president, reports the firm is meeting with Finance Minister Delfim Neto to establish "more detailed and formal agreements" with regard to his firm's plans. He says a significant nickel deal involving Marubeni and a Brazilian firm will be announced in the next few days.

Sony Paris Quote Still Under Study

Banque de Suez et de l'Union des Mines says a quotation on the Paris Bourse for Sony Corp. is still being studied by the relevant authorities. However, bourse sources indicated they expect trading in the shares of the Japanese firm to begin early in June.

Itah, ENI Unit to Seek Uranium

C. Itah, of Japan, says it has reached agreement with Agip Nucleare, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ente Nazionale Idrocarburi (ENI), of Italy, to jointly explore for uranium in Australia. Exploration is scheduled to start this year and continue for three years at an expected cost of \$2 million (Australian). This is the first joint venture since the companies concluded a comprehensive business affiliation agreement in January, Itah adds.

VAT Delay Approved

LUXEMBOURG, April 25 (AP-DJ).—Italy today won a new six-month delay, until Jan. 1, for the application of the value-added tax. It was the third such delay approved by the other governments of the Common Market.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible][illegible]

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U.S. Commodity Prices

CORN						Dec	26.50	26.35
						Feb	26.32	26.42
Jul	1.24%	1.24%	1.22%	1.23%	1.24%	Sales: June 180; July 23		
May	1.27%	1.22	1.27%	1.27%	1.28%	98: Dec 190; Feb 65.		
Sep	1.27%	1.29%	1.28%	1.25%	1.24%	FROZEN PORK BELL		
Dec	1.28%	1.29	1.28%	1.28%	1.25%	May	41.00	41.20
Mar	1.31%	1.31%	1.32%	1.32%	1.31%	Jul	41.20	41.40
May	1.35%	1.33	1.35%	1.35%	1.36%			

International Bonds Traded in Europe

[illegible]

Midday Indicated Prices

Hammerstein 146-147	101	92	Chevron 54-55	76	77
Hammill 146-147	101	92	Chrysler 45-47	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Chrysler 48-51	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Cincinnati 45-47	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 45-47	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 48-51	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 52-55	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 56-59	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 60-63	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 64-67	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 68-71	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 72-75	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 76-79	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 80-83	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 84-87	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 88-91	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 92-95	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 96-99	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 100-103	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 104-107	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 108-111	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 112-115	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 116-119	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 120-123	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 124-127	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 128-131	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 132-135	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 136-139	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 140-143	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 144-147	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 148-151	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 152-155	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 156-159	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 160-163	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 164-167	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 168-171	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 172-175	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 176-179	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 180-183	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 184-187	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 188-191	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 192-195	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 196-199	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 200-203	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 204-207	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 208-211	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 212-215	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 216-219	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 220-223	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 224-227	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 228-231	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 232-235	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 236-239	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 240-243	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 244-247	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 248-251	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 252-255	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 256-259	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 260-263	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 264-267	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 268-271	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 272-275	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 276-279	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 280-283	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 284-287	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 288-291	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 292-295	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 296-299	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 300-303	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 304-307	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 308-311	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 312-315	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 316-319	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 320-323	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 324-327	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 328-331	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 332-335	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 336-339	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 340-343	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 344-347	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 348-351	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 352-355	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 356-359	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 360-363	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 364-367	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 368-371	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 372-375	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 376-379	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 380-383	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 384-387	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 388-391	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 392-395	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 396-399	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 400-403	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 404-407	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 408-411	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 412-415	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 416-419	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 420-423	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 424-427	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 428-431	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 432-435	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 436-439	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 440-443	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 444-447	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 448-451	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 452-455	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 456-459	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 460-463	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 464-467	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 468-471	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 472-475	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 476-479	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 480-483	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 484-487	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 488-491	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 492-495	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 496-499	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 500-503	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 504-507	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 508-511	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 512-515	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 516-519	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 520-523	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 524-527	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 528-531	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 532-535	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 536-539	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 540-543	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 544-547	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 548-551	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 552-555	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 556-559	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 560-563	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 564-567	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 568-571	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 572-575	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 576-579	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 580-583	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 584-587	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 588-591	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 592-595	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 596-599	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 600-603	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 604-607	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 608-611	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 612-615	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 616-619	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 620-623	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 624-627	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 628-631	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 632-635	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 636-639	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 640-643	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 644-647	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 648-651	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 652-655	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 656-659	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 660-663	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 664-667	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 668-671	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 672-675	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 676-679	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 680-683	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 684-687	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 688-691	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 692-695	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 696-699	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 700-703	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 704-707	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 708-711	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 712-715	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 716-719	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 720-723	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 724-727	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 728-731	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 732-735	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 736-739	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 740-743	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 744-747	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 748-751	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 752-755	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 756-759	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 760-763	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 764-767	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 768-771	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 772-775	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 776-779	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 780-783	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 784-787	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 788-791	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 792-795	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 796-799	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 800-803	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 804-807	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 808-811	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 812-815	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 816-819	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 820-823	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84	102	101	Compton 824-827	76	77
Hill Samuel 81-84					

Convertible Bonds	Toshiba 8 1/2-85...	85	99
	26th Cent S-87.....	74	75
	Union Carb 4 1/4-82..	98 1/2	97 1/2

Address 474-38.....	81½	82½	Ward Foods 54-38	74½	75½
Amoco 57-84.....	101	102	WormLam 44-8-8	152	153
Apco 4-89.....	84	85			
Alusuisse 44-87.....	60½	61			
AmerCan 43-83.....	86	87			
Am Yab 51.....	92½	92½			
Asahi 64-84.....	128	130			
Ashtand 56-88.....	87½	88½	Previous ..	94.45	94.26
Bent. Corp. 71-80	134	137	Yesterday ..	97.47	94.24
					95.18

(continued)

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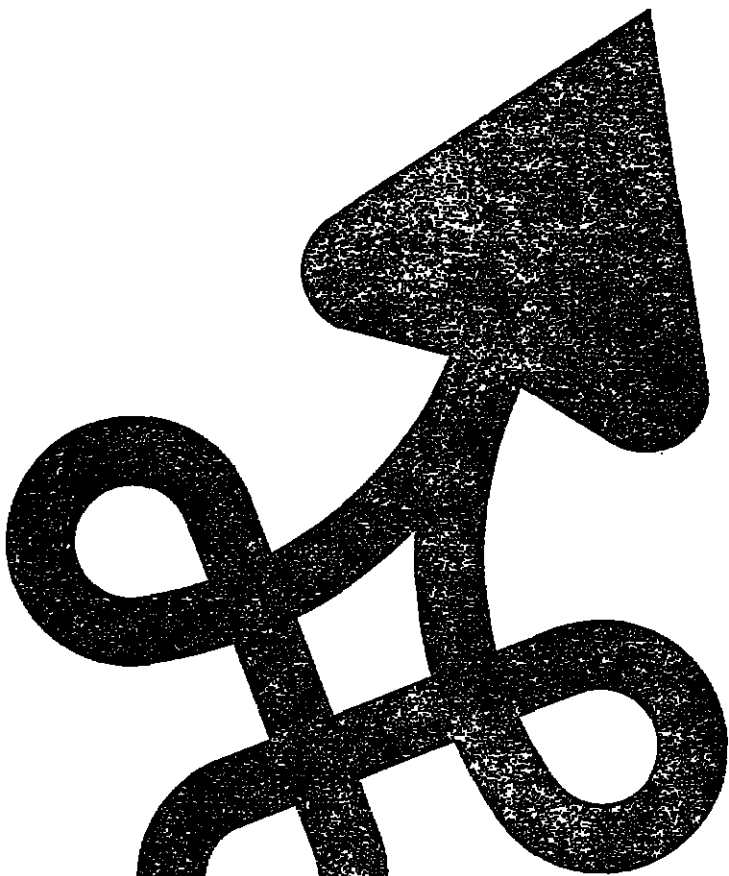
حکمت از ابن الاثیر

INDUSTRIALS		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
4280 Acbrinds		8 1/4	8	8	- 1/4
1230 Alchemis		10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
114 Ind		10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
1353 Alcta A G		23 1/2	23	23	- 1/2
460 Alcoa InG		10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
1176 Alcoa Ind		10 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	0
952 Arctic of C		11	11	11	0
2300 All Sug		11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0
716 Midg		11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	0
16567 Bell Can		45 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4	0
500 B C Forest		32	32	32	0
1100 B F Boro		2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	0
484 Boro		2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	0
445 Burns		1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	0
2034 Calif Pow		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
1100 Chem Ind		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
1903 Can Pack		16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	0
2452 Can Perm		17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	0
1900 Can Sls		17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	0
1950 Can Hydro		17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	0
450 Can Im Bk		17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	0
521 Can Ind		17 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	0
3358 Celsan Can		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
1100 C F Ind		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
18500 Can Build		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
3358 Consol Gas		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
1100 C Ind		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
650 Cynvus A		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
3100 Dm Fbrs		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
4950 Dm Sires		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
1100 Dm Sires		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
75 Dyvik Div A		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
522 Falcon		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
785 Fed Grain		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
1500 Fed Grain		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
460 G L Pap		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
1100 G L Pap		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
342 Greyh Can		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
450 Gual Trust		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
1100 Gual Trust		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
2700 Hawk S S		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
1100 Hawk S S		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
4400 Hurn & Erie		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
1788 IAC Ltd		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
1100 Incumetum		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
422 Ingils		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
1710 Inland Gas		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
1100 Inland Gas		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
2515 Int P Line		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
1100 Int P Line		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
1100 Kater Res		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
7695 Labart J		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
1100 Labart J		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
414 L Secord		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
1100 L Secord		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
465 Leobaw		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
4875 Leobaw		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
1100 Maple Mill		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
880 Metro Srs		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
1100 Metro Srs		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
200 Morse Rob		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
1100 Morse Rob		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
10163 Nor Cit G		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
1020 OSG Ind		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
10350 OSG Ind		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
200 Pembina A		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
220 Petrolina		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
1272 Recd Paper		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
745 Rathmans		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
1272 Recd Paper		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
17180 Simpsn Ltd		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
1150 Simpsn Ltd		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
12523 Steel Can		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
885 Teraco Can		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
200 Teraco Can		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
6837 Tor Dm Bk		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0

Montreal Stocks		High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
3426 Bank Mont		25	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2
2125 Bombardier		10 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	- 1/4
1000 Can Pac		10 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	- 1/4
1000 CAE Inc		7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	0
2096 Can Cenh		51	50 1/2	50 1/2	- 1/2
1272 Recd Paper		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
1020 Combel BMT		13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	0
1020 Combel BMT		13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	0
118 Can Bal		19	19	19	0
118 Can Bal		19	19	19	0
3100 Dm Bridges		16 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	- 1/4
1045 Dm Fin		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
1045 Dm Fin		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
1045 Dm Fin		25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	0
320 Motion A		21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	0
320 Motion A		21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	0
320 Motion A		21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	0
5882 Power Co		4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	0
1240 Royal Bank		24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	0

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Market Closed

The Milan Stock Exchange was closed yesterday, in observation of Liberation Day.

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Mutual Funds

Quoting prices as April 25, 1957

[illegible]

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

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April 25, 1973

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[illegible]

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Ner asset value per share :	as of	december	31	1971	US \$28.75
	" "	march	31	1971	US \$24.46
	" "	April	21	1972	US \$23.52

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Astros Nip Cubs; Win 7th in Row

Home Run in 11th Defeats Jenkins

HOUSTON, April 25 (UPI)—John Edwards hit a home run with one out in the 11th inning last night to give the Houston Astros a 3-2 victory over the Chicago Cubs.

Edwards hit a 2-2 pitch over the new short right-field wall, only the fourth hit off loser Ferguson Jenkins, whose won-loss record dropped to 0-2. It was the Astros' seventh straight victory and moved them into a tie for first place with the Los Angeles Dodgers in the National League West. The loss was the Cubs' sixth in a row.

Edwards' homer, his second of the season, was the first run of the game since the first inning. Ron Santo hit a two-run homer for the Cubs in the top of the first and Lee May tied it with a two-run blast off Jenkins in the bottom of the inning.

Jenkins blanked the Astros on two hits from the second through the 10th, and Ken Forsch shut out the Cubs on four hits from the second until he was lifted for a pinch-hitter in the ninth. Jim Ray stopped the Cubs for the last two innings to pick up his second victory against no losses.

Rangers 6, Angels 4

ARLINGTON, Texas, April 25 (UPI)—Two-run singles by Toby Harrah and Larry Blittner in the sixth and seventh innings paced the Texas Rangers to a 6-4 victory over the California Angels last night and a four-game sweep of the Rangers' first home series.

Texas wrapped up the game with three runs in the seventh inning. A single and two walks against Angels' pitcher Andy Messersmith loaded the bases and set the stage for Blittner's two-run single. A base-loaded walk by reliever Lloyd Allen brought in the final run.

Leo Cernadas drove in two of the California runs with a solo homer in the third and a single in the seventh. Spencer also hit a solo homer for the losers in the sixth.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	2	2	.500	—
Cleveland	2	2	.500	1/2
Seattle	2	2	.500	1
Minnesota	2	2	.500	1 1/2
Chicago	2	2	.500	2
Los Angeles	2	2	.500	2 1/2
San Francisco	2	2	.500	3
California	2	2	.500	3 1/2

Monday's Games

Time	Home	Visitor
7:00 p.m.	Los Angeles	San Francisco
7:00 p.m.	San Francisco	Los Angeles
7:00 p.m.	Los Angeles	San Francisco
7:00 p.m.	San Francisco	Los Angeles

Tuesday's Games

Time	Home	Visitor
7:00 p.m.	Los Angeles	San Francisco
7:00 p.m.	San Francisco	Los Angeles
7:00 p.m.	Los Angeles	San Francisco
7:00 p.m.	San Francisco	Los Angeles

National League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	2	2	.500	—
San Francisco	2	2	.500	1/2
Los Angeles	2	2	.500	1
San Diego	2	2	.500	1 1/2
Philadelphia	2	2	.500	2
St. Louis	2	2	.500	2 1/2
Chicago	2	2	.500	3
Montreal	2	2	.500	3 1/2

Monday's Games

Time	Home	Visitor
7:00 p.m.	Los Angeles	San Francisco
7:00 p.m.	San Francisco	Los Angeles
7:00 p.m.	Los Angeles	San Francisco
7:00 p.m.	San Francisco	Los Angeles

Tuesday's Games

Time	Home	Visitor
7:00 p.m.	Los Angeles	San Francisco
7:00 p.m.	San Francisco	Los Angeles
7:00 p.m.	Los Angeles	San Francisco
7:00 p.m.	San Francisco	Los Angeles

The Scoreboard

Game	Home	Score	Visitor	Score
1	Los Angeles	6	San Francisco	4
2	San Francisco	4	Los Angeles	6
3	Los Angeles	6	San Francisco	4
4	San Francisco	4	Los Angeles	6



LOW COMPANY—Astros' catcher Johnny Edwards slides and scores as Giants' catcher Dave Rader dives in attempt to make the tag in Houston's 13-7 victory Sunday.

Blue and A's Owner Keep Out of Touch

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK, April 25 (UPI)—When the Oakland Athletics made their first appearance in New York last year, 30,052 persons flocked to Yankee Stadium to see Vida Blue.

The A's are in town today for the first time this year, but about the only person who will see Blue are his fellow executives and their secretaries at Dura Steel Products Co. in Santa Fe Springs, Calif.

Blue isn't with the A's, who play the Yankees tonight in the first of a two-game series, because he hasn't signed his 1972 contract. He hasn't signed because he wants to be paid \$45,000 and his owner, Charles O. Finley, wants to pay him \$50,000.

"We've had no contact from any representative of baseball and there's been no contact with the owner," Robert Gerst, Blue's attorney, said from Los Angeles yesterday.

The Last Time

The last time Finley talked with his best pitcher and biggest attraction, according to Finley, was the night of April 15, when the owner was in Oakland for a strike-delayed opening.

"He called me and we had a very nice chat, but he wasn't interested in coming back unless I met his request for more money," Finley said from his insurance office in Chicago. "I haven't tried to contact him since. I kind of think we might be better off to let him do a little thinking by himself."

Blue, however, has shown no signs of surrendering on Finley's terms. Occupied with his

Sharman Named Top NBA Coach

NEW YORK, April 25 (UPI)—Bill Sharman, who has guided the Los Angeles Lakers to the finals of the National Basketball Association playoffs in his first year at the club's helm, today was named coach of the year in the NBA.

Sharman, 45, who last season coached the Utah Stars to the American Basketball Association title, guided the Lakers to a 69-13 won-loss record during the regular season, including an NBA record of 33 straight victories.

He got 42 first-place votes in the balloting of three sports writers from each of the NBA's 17 cities. Tom Heinsohn of the Celtics and Al Attles of the Warriors tied for second with three each.

Monday's Line Scores

Game	Home	Score	Visitor	Score
1	Los Angeles	6	San Francisco	4
2	San Francisco	4	Los Angeles	6
3	Los Angeles	6	San Francisco	4
4	San Francisco	4	Los Angeles	6

ABA Playoffs

Game	Home	Score	Visitor	Score
1	Los Angeles	6	San Francisco	4
2	San Francisco	4	Los Angeles	6
3	Los Angeles	6	San Francisco	4
4	San Francisco	4	Los Angeles	6

ABA Playoffs

Game	Home	Score	Visitor	Score
1	Los Angeles	6	San Francisco	4
2	San Francisco	4	Los Angeles	6
3	Los Angeles	6	San Francisco	4
4	San Francisco	4	Los Angeles	6

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2 Ineligibles for Kentucky Race Won Duck Soup Made of Derby Candidates

By Gerald Strine

NEW YORK, April 25 (UPI)—Spell it QUACK, put it in Upper Case and lower Hass's image, and that of nearly every other Kentucky Derby candidate which ran on the three fronts this weekend. Two lame ducks came flying home first, driving the people at Churchill Downs blind.

Quack, owned by Swamson Farm and trained by California's boy-terror, Charlie Whitcomb, won the \$119,400 California Derby at Golden Gate Fields by two lengths under Bill Shoemaker. Royal Salute, the West Coast's leading Derby hope—seven straight victories—

wound up fourth with Royal Owl fifth in the field of seven.

These two will go to Kentucky, Quack will not. He is not eligible for the Derby.

Nor is Upper Case. The Round Table colt was mules the best in the \$119,400 Wood Memorial here, but he wasn't nominated to the Derby. The same applies to True Knight, a good runner-up that aged considerably in the Wood, and Forge, which ran fourth.

Laurin Isn't Sorry

"I've no reason to be sorry," trainer Lucien Laurin said after Upper Case earned \$71,940 for 100 seconds' worth of work in the Aqueduct slop. (Stablemate) Riva Ridge is better."

Saturday's third Derby checkpoint, Pimlico, saw Hass's image and Lester's jester finish in the last two positions, against older horses. Juan Arlas's Kentucky timetable would appear to be out of whack, although with Arlas one never knows not after the Cunnore II experience of 1971.

What does it all mean? Well, it looks as though Shoemaker is available for a Derby mount. He jumped off Royal Owl to ride Quack in the California Celcius and Al Attles of the Warriors tied for second with three each.

Monday's Line Scores

Game	Home	Score	Visitor	Score
1	Los Angeles	6	San Francisco	4
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Porsche Is 2d at Monza Ickx-Regazzoni Ferrari Takes 1,000-Kilometers

MONZA, Italy, April 25 (AP)—Jacky Ickx of Belgium and Clay Regazzoni of Switzerland, in a factory-backed Ferrari prototype, overcame an 18-minute pit stop and torrential rains today to win the 1,000-kilometers of Monza auto race. It was the fifth straight victory for Ferrari in the World Manufacturers' championship.

Reinhold Jost and Dieter Schuler of West Germany, in a privately-entered Porsche 909, took a surprise second place. Ronnie Peterson of Sweden and Tim Schenken of Australia, in another Ferrari, took third.

Ickx and Regazzoni, who drove a 3,000-cc, 12-cylinder 312-P, covered the 1,000 kilometers in 5 hours, 55 minutes 58 seconds for an average speed of 170.496 kilometers an hour.

The treacherous driving conditions greatly reduced speeds, the fastest lap being recorded by Ickx in the 138th circuit. He clocked 189.098 kph.

Only seven of the 20 starters finished. Eight cars skidded and were damaged and five others withdrew with engine trouble. There were no injuries.

The start was delayed for a half-hour when Peterson's Ferrari spun out during a warm-up lap. But he and his machine started in good condition from the pole position. Peterson had lapped the field by the 16th lap, but he skidded in the 34th lap against a guard rail and damaged the rear suspension. The mishap cost him a 30-minute pit stop.

Another factory Ferrari, with Britain's Brian Redmond at the wheel, withdrew after it was damaged when it went off the track at the Ascari bend.

Electrical Trouble After 50 laps, the Porsche of Jost and Schuler was three laps ahead of the winners, who had made an 18-minute pit stop because of trouble in the electrical system. But, despite more electrical troubles, the Ferraris took the lead on the 83d lap of the 174-lap race, winning by four laps. Peterson and Schenken recovered for third.

Peter Mattill of Switzerland and Herve Bayard of France finished fourth in a Porsche 907, 21 laps behind. The Italian duo of Ugo Locatelli and "Avali" were fifth in a De Tomaso Pantera, 24 laps in back of the winners.

Two Lola T-280s, considered the most dangerous opponents of Ferrari today, both dropped out after 15 laps.

Ferrari increased its total in the championship standings from 80 to 100 points. It is trailed by Alfa Romeo with 48

